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Henry Phillips, Jr.

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AN ATTEMPT .

TOWARDS

An International Language

BY

DR. ESPERANTO

(WARSAW, RUSSIA)

TRANSLATED BY

HENRY PHILLIPS, JR

A Secretary of the American Philosophical Society

Together with an English-International Vocabulary compiled by the  
Translator

NEW YORK  
HENRY HOLT & COMPANY  
1889



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An International Language

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DR. ESPERANTO, *Secretary of*  
(WARSAW, RUSSIA) *L. M. Samarin*

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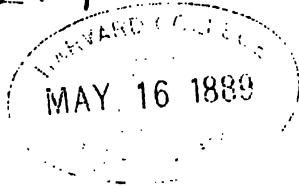
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*C*  
NEW YORK  
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The Translator.

"THE PLAN OF DR. SAMENHOF\* IS ESPECIALLY TO BE RECOMMENDED IN THIS RESPECT (THE FORMATION OF THE VOCABULARY), AND MAY BE OFFERED AS AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF SOUND JUDGMENT. IT IS REMARKABLE AND PLEASANT TO SEE HOW EASY IT IS TO ACQUIRE."—*Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Volume XXV, page 3.*

(\*Under the *nom de plume* of Dr. Esperanto.)

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BY HENRY PHILLIPS, JR.

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## Preface by the Translator.

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At the request of the author I have prepared the following translation of his modest project for *An International Language*, which, in my opinion, goes further towards the solution of the problem than any of the other so-called "Universal Languages" as yet offered for public acceptance. I consider it to be the most simple, most natural and most easy of acquirement of all as yet presented; being based upon modern European tongues, its vocabulary is mainly already in the possession of every person of any pretensions to education. Its extreme simplicity of grammar and the ease with which new words can be created must especially recommend it to every class of readers. The time seems ripe for a combined effort towards the achievement of so glorious an ideal, and "we, as beings of intelligent consciousness \* \* \* should employ our faculties to direct the course of events." \*

HENRY PHILLIPS, JR.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1888.

\* NOTE. Whilst not agreeing with the author in some of his views respecting grammatical formations, yet I have issued this work to show how easily a project of an International Language could be made effective.



## PART I.

It is likely that the eyes of the reader will light upon this pamphlet not without a certain amount of distrust, supposing, at first blush, that it treats of an Utopia utterly impossible of realization; for this reason, I would ask him, for the moment, to set aside any such preconceived idea, and to consider carefully, seriously and without prejudice, the matter of which I intend to treat in the present work.

I need not dilate upon the immense importance for Humanity of the existence of an International Language, one that could be adopted by all nations and be the common property of the whole world, without belonging in any way to any existing nationality. It is pitiful to consider the amount of time and labor continually given to the study of foreign languages, and yet, for all our pains, how often does it happen that, when we have crossed the boundaries of our fatherland, we can neither understand those among whom we are thrown, nor make them comprehend what we desire to communicate. How much time, trouble and money are wasted in the translation of the literary work of a nation, and yet how small a portion of its literature has ever been so reproduced or will be, even more or less unfaithfully. But, if there were in existence an International Language, all translations could be made into it, and even works written therein, which would possess, *ipso facto*, an international character. The impassable wall that separates literatures and peoples would at once crumble into the dust, and all that was written by another nation would be as acceptable as if in our own mother tongue; reading would prove common to all, and with it would advance education, ideals, convictions, tendencies—the whole world would be as one family.

Obliged to economize our leisure in order to pursue perforce the study of several languages, we are not in position to dedicate a sufficient amount of it to any one tongue, so that while on the one side it is rare to know perfectly even one's native language, so, on the other, no speech can be brought to perfection as it should be. This is the reason why we are so often obliged to appropriate, from foreign sources, words and phrases; if we do not, we run the risk of expressing ourselves in exactly, and even of thinking incorrectly; the relative poverty of each and every language must be taken into account, from which are often missing the richness and volume desired to be employed in one or another manner. The surest means of remedying this defect seems to me to be simply the possession of only *two* languages, which would allow an easy mastery, and at the same time each tongue could progress towards the highest perfecting and development. For speech has been the chief factor and motor in Civilization; by it men have been elevated above the level of the brute; the more a language is perfect, the more accessible is a nation to Progress. Indeed, the difference of languages is one of the most fruitful sources of the dissensions and differences among nations, for, of all things that impress a stranger in a foreign land, the language is at once the first and the greatest mark of distinction between him and them; not being able to understand or be understood, we naturally shun the contact of aliens. When we meet, instead of being able to draw instruction from the mutual interchange and comparison of opinions on political and social questions, matured after a long succession of ancestors in their modern homes, as soon as we open our mouths the first sound we utter shows that we are strangers, the one to the other. Any person who has had the fortune to reside in a town in which he meets citizens of nations often hostile to each other, can easily understand and appreciate the enormous service that could be rendered

by an International Language, one that, *without entering at all into the inner life of these peoples*, could, at least, be made serviceable for usual every-day affairs, in a land inhabited by diverse nationalities, where the official language differs from that of the race over which it bears sway. It seems useless for me to dilate on the vast importance an International Language would bear towards Commerce and Science. He who has pondered carefully upon this question, were it but for once in his whole life, must, of necessity, avow that there could be no sacrifice too great to make if we by so doing could acquire an Universal Language. So, for these reasons, every essay, every attempt in this direction, deserves, feeble though it be, our most serious attention.

The question I now submit to the public is the result of a *labor ripened by long years of thought*; and, in view of the very great importance of the subject, I trust that the reader will read my pamphlet attentively to the end.

I have no intention of analyzing all the attempts hitherto made towards the creation of an Universal Language, but shall content myself with calling the reader's attention to the fact that all these authors have striven to create a system of signs wherewith briefly to communicate thought in case of necessity, or have limited themselves to a natural simplification of grammar, or to exchanging words that now exist in living languages by others made up for the occasion, or taken by chance.

The attempts of the first kind were so complicated and so little practicable that they were still-born; those of the second class present some resemblance *to a language*, but possess no features that could give them the right to be called *International*; indeed, they seem to have received this name from their inventors from the simple reason that upon the whole habitable globe there exists no spot where even one person

dwells with whom communication could be had by means of any of these tongues.

All these attempts are based upon the pleasure that their appearance is likely to cause to the world and upon the unanimous sanction upon which they unhesitatingly rely ; but this unanimous sanction is the most difficult of all things to acquire when we take into consideration the utter indifference of the world at large towards these productions of the pen ; attempts that do not carry with them any return of profit, immediate and palpable, and which reckon solely upon one's good will to waste one's time for the benefit of the public. The vast majority of people do not bother about such things, and those who do take any interest do not think it worth their while to learn a language which no one understands except its inventor. "As soon as the whole world, or perhaps some millions of people, take it in hand to learn, why, then, I'll do the same." For this reason, appealing to so limited a class, the language finds no adherents, and dies at the hour of its birth. If, notwithstanding these difficulties, a language, say, for example, like *Volapük*, has obtained a certain number of adherents, it is only because the notion of a universal language is so attractive and so elevating, that it finds always enthusiasts, who, not considering the *probability* of success, are willing to sacrifice their time in order to contribute towards the realization of so lofty an ideal. But the number of such students must be always limited, for the world, cold and indifferent, will not give up its leisure solely to be understood by a mere handful of people, and this last attempt, like all that have gone before it, is destined to disappear after a time, leaving no fruits behind.

For many years have I pondered over the question of an International Language, but not believing myself to be more capable nor more energetic than my predecessors, whose works had borne no results, for a long time I contented myself

with making the matter a subject for my constant reflections. But some happy thoughts, the result of my meditations, encouraged me to continue my labors, and incited me to try if I could not systematically surmount all the obstacles in the road of creating and putting into use a rational universal tongue. I believe I have succeeded, to a greater or less degree, and I now offer to the kindly judgment of my readers, this, the fruit of my persevering labor.

The principal problems necessary to be solved are the following :

*1. The language must be extremely easy, so that it can be learned without any difficulty.*

*2. Every one who learns this language must be able to put himself in condition to be understood by people of different nations, whether the language receive an universal approbation or not ; that is to say, that this language must be able to serve at the first onset as a veritable intermediary for international relations.*

*3. Means must be found to overcome the indifference of the bulk of mankind, and to cause the masses to make use of the language offered as a living tongue and not solely to be used with the aid of a dictionary.*

Of all the projects offered to the public at different epochs, and often under the sonorous title of an "Universal Language," which they in no way deserved, there has not as yet been a single one that undertook to grapple with more than *one* of these enunciated propositions, nor even in that case has the success been more than partial. Beyond these problems of which I have spoken there are also others in plenty whose resolution is desirable, but not considering them at present as essential I shall not enter into their discussion.

Before I show the manner in which I have dealt with these questions, I must ask the reader to consider their importance



and not judge hastily of my method, for the sole reason that perhaps, to him, it appears to be too simple. I say this because I know that the tendency of mankind is to undervalue things that seem simple and easy, and to set store on those whose acquirement has been to them difficult and laborious. Such persons, on seeing so small a work, of such extreme simplicity, on so great a subject, easily comprehended by the whole world, may be inclined to pass it over with contempt or indifference; yet here has lain the greatest difficulty in the undertaking, the attaining of this very simplicity and conciseness, and the transformation of things from the very complicated forms in which they took their origin, into others more simple and more easily comprehensible. To do this, great difficulties have been surmounted.

#### FIRST PROBLEM.

My solution of the first problem is as follows:

(a) I have manipulated the grammar until its forms have reached a simplicity hitherto unheard of, preserving, however, in part, the spirit that pervades the grammars of living tongues, so that its study can be facilitated, and yet that it should in no wise be deprived of clearness, pliability and exactitude. *The entire grammar of my language can be learned perfectly in one hour.* It can easily be seen how the simplicity of such a grammar will facilitate the study of a language.

(b) I have created rules *for the formation of the words*, and by this means I have reduced enormously the quantity of words needful to be learnt, yet without depriving the speech of its richness; on the contrary, I make it still more copious than any of the modern tongues, on account of the ease with which from any one word any quantity of others can be formed so as to express every possible shade of thought. This I do by means of prefixes and suffixes, by whose aid, at will,

infinite new words can be created, thus doing away with the necessity of learning each word by itself. For convenience's sake I have given these prefixes and suffixes the signification of independent words, and as such have inserted them in my vocabulary.

*Example No. 1.*—The prefix “*mal*” signifies the reverse of the word to which it is attached; for example, if we know that “*bona*” means *good*, it follows that “*malbona*” means bad; so one word instead of two will express the two ideas of goodness and badness; “*alta*,” high, “*malalta*,” low; “*estimi*,” to esteem, “*malestimi*,” to despise or ill esteem; “*dura*,” hard, “*maldura*,” soft; “*froida*,” cold, “*malfroida*,” warm, etc., etc.

*Example No. 2.*—The suffix “*in*” indicates the feminine; thus, “*frat,o*,” brother, “*frat,in,o*,” sister; “*patr,o*,” father, “*patr,in,o*,” mother, etc., etc.

*Example No. 3.*—The suffix “*il*” indicates the instrument for an action; thus, “*tranch,i*,” to cut, “*tranch,il,o*,” that which cuts, a knife, etc., etc.

I have made a general rule that such words as have already become *International* (that is the foreign element) do not undergo any change in my language, only in spelling. So there are many words we do not need to learn as we already know them; for example, atom, botany, comedy, disinfect, doctor, emancipate, form, figure, locomotive, monopoly, news, platina, police, telegraph, temperature, theatre, wagon, etc., etc.

By means of these rules and certain inherent properties of my language, its study is extremely simple; with 900 words learned, one has learned it from top to bottom, and these 900 words embrace all the grammatical forms as well as all suffixes and prefixes. With this small supply of words, any one, without any especial talent or capacity, and even without any operation of the intellect, can create, by aid of the rules, all the other words and phrases that are necessary for daily life. Nay,

more, these 900 words are so chosen that any one with even the slightest amount of education can learn them with an extreme facility. So the study of this language, rich, harmonious, comprehensible by the whole world (of which the reason will be shown later on), does not demand, like some other tongues, the devotion of years—indeed, to learn it thoroughly is but the work of **A FEW DAYS**.

## SECOND PROBLEM.

The second problem I have arranged as follows:

(a) I have introduced a complete *disarticulation* of ideas into independent words, so that the language comprises, in place of words submitted to grammatical forms, only such as are *invariable*. Take a book written in this language, and you will find that every word reappears *always* under the same and only guise, which is exactly that by which it is to be found in the dictionary.

All the different grammatical forms, all the mutual relations of words among themselves, are expressed by the union of *invariable* words. But as such a construction of languages is entirely foreign to European nations,\* and difficult to acquire, I have adapted this disarticulation to accord with their languages so that any one, even one who has not read this manual, or even this preface (not at all indispensable for the study of my language), will find no difference in structure between my invention and his own mother tongue.

For example, let us take the word *frat,in,o*; this is really composed of three words—*frat* (brother), *in* (female), *o* (that which is or exists), so the literal translation would be “that which is a female brother.” The root word is “*frat*,” “*o*” is the termination of substantives in the nominative case, from

\* Speaking Aryan tongues (Tr.).

which arises the word "*frato*;" to form the feminine the suffix "*in*" is added to the root and placed before the case ending. The commas\* are used to show the manner in which the word has been put together, thus facilitating its being found in the dictionary. So no trouble is given to the learner as far as the disarticulation of words is concerned; he has no notion that what he calls suffix or affix are really independent words of invariable signification, whether at the beginning, end or middle of other words—that each of these particles can be employed independently, either as a root or as a grammatical form. From this it results that everything written in the International Language can be immediately comprehended in every precise shade of meaning (with or without the aid of a dictionary), not only by those who have no preliminary knowledge of its grammar, but even by those who have never heard of its existence.†

For example, suppose I am in England, and, although entirely ignorant of the language, yet am obliged to interrogate some one; I write down the following words:

"*Mi ne sci,as kie mi las,is la baston,o,n; chu vi ghi,n ne vid,is?*"

I hand this to him with the International Dictionary, and show him the first page, wherein is printed: "*All that is written in the International Tongue can be understood by the aid of the vocabulary. When words are joined together to express a single notion, their component particles are separated by a comma;\* thus, frat,in,o, although having but one meaning, is*

\* In the Vocabulary, etc., the Translator has used *the hyphen* to disarticulate the words, believing it less liable to lead to error than the comma.

† The Translator wrote a letter in this language to a young friend who had previously never seen nor heard of it, enclosing the printed vocabulary; he received an answer in the *same tongue*, with no other aid. This was a crucial test.

composed of three words, each of which is to be sought for separately."

No doubt at first the person addressed, if he has never heard of my invention, will favor me with a broad stare; then taking the paper on which I have written, he will institute a hunt in the Dictionary with the following results:

<i>Mi</i> { <i>mi</i>	I	I
<i>Ne</i> { <i>ne</i>	not	not
<i>Sci,as</i> { <i>sci</i>	know	} know
<i>as</i>	the present indicative in verbs	
<i>Kie</i> { <i>kie</i>	where	where
<i>Mi</i> { <i>mi</i>	I	I
<i>Las,is</i> { <i>las</i>	leave	} left
<i>is</i>	is the past indicative in verbs	
<i>La</i> { <i>la</i>	the	the
<i>Baston,o,n</i> {	<i>baston</i> stick	} stick
	<i>o</i> indicates a substantive	
	<i>n</i> is the accusative ending	
<i>Chu</i> { <i>chu</i>	is an interrogative particle	?
<i>Vi</i> { <i>vi</i>	you	you
<i>Ghi,n</i> {	<i>ghi</i> it	} it
	<i>n</i> accusative case	
<i>Ne</i> { <i>ne</i>	not	not
<i>Vid,is</i> {	<i>vid</i> to see	} seen
	<i>is</i> the past indicative	

and so the Englishman will easily comprehend the remark, *I don't know where I have left the stick; have you not seen it?* If he wish to answer, I give him an English-International Vocabulary, at the beginning of which is printed: "*If you desire to express anything in the International Language, use this dictionary in which you will look for the words; for the terminations designating the grammatical forms consult the Appendix*

*containing the grammar."* In this supplement the rules are but of a few lines each, and so the finding of the proper grammatical forms will consume no more time than the hunting up of a word in a dictionary.

This matter, apparently so simple, is yet one of prime importance in a practical point of view. It is an evident matter that no one can make himself understood in a foreign language (which he has never studied) even with the help of the very best dictionary; to use a dictionary we must know more or less of the language.

To find a desired word we must know its root, yet in speech and writing almost every word is subject to a grammatical change, after which it has undergone so much variation from its original form that it recalls little or nothing of its pristine condition; often to roots are joined prefixes and suffixes, changing their appearance and signification, so that without a previous knowledge of the language none of these words as they stand can be found in the dictionary, and if found, will either fail to give an exact rendering of the phrase, or else an erroneous one.

Take, for example, the phrase I have already given and put it into German: *Ich weiss nicht wo ich den Stock gelassen habe; haben Sie ihn nicht gesehen?*

Take the dictionary and hunt up the words; this will be the result of your investigations: "*I—white—not—where—I—?—story, cane—coldblooded—property—to have—she, they, you—?—not—?*" [Here the marks of interrogation stand for grammatical forms not usually to be found in dictionaries.] I lay great stress on the fact of the usual vast size of dictionaries, of the most common languages, in which, after hunting for two or three words, one becomes tired; according to the method of disarticulation that I have introduced, my dictionary is very small and portable. Indeed, in most languages, after

having found the word in the dictionary, it becomes a question as to which one of its significations is the correct one to be used in the present instance, and the result is almost determined by chance. Even if one could conceive of a grammar of the utmost simplicity, with an unchangeable signification for each and every word, yet it would certainly be the case that for the person to whom you speak or write, to comprehend your meaning, by the aid of a dictionary, he must have a preliminary knowledge of the grammar of the language and be sufficiently versed in its mode of conveying thought, to be able to distinguish the root words from those altered by grammatical forms. What advantage could be derived from such a language would depend upon the number of people conversant with it, and if there were none, its utility would be represented by Zero. For example, if you are in a railway carriage and you want to find out from your neighbor, "*How long shall we remain at N?*" it seems unnatural to ask him, in order to comprehend you, that he must learn the grammar of your language. In the International Language you can be understood by every one you meet, not only if it be unfamiliar to him, but even if he had never previously heard of its existence. A book written in it can be read by any one without the least preliminary preparation, and without even having read any preface to explain how the vocabulary is to be used; indeed, any person of ordinary education, can read the language at first sight, without even needing a dictionary.

Desiring to write to a Spaniard at Madrid, but not knowing his language, and he being ignorant of yours, you can risk using the International Language, whether it be familiar to him or not, or even if it be totally unheard of; you can do so with the certainty that he cannot possibly fail to comprehend you. The complete dictionary of the words necessary for every-day

life, thanks to the method of construction of my language, can be comprised on a small sheet of paper, which can be readily slipped into an ordinary envelope; so there is nothing to do but to write your letter in my language and enclose the vocabulary in Spanish! (a matter of a few coppers), and the addressee can certainly make out your letter, for you not only send him a dictionary, but clear and complete instructions how to use it. In it will be found sufficient words for usual purposes, and the method of formation of new words will serve as a model for all others that may be desired; technical and "foreign" words will not appear in the vocabulary, as they can easily be replaced.

(b) Thanks to the construction of the language, I therefore can communicate with any one I choose, the sole inconvenience being that (until the tongue has become generally known) I must await the process of each phrase being analyzed. In order to obviate this as much as possible, I have chosen my stock of words, not at hazard, nor by creation, but have selected words already known to the whole world. Thus such words as are employed indifferently by most civilized peoples I have retained without change; if they sound differently in different languages I have chosen those already common to two or three of the most important modern European nations, or those that, although they belong only to one language, yet have a diffused currency. Where the sound varies I have endeavored to find one that could be recognized by various peoples. Thus, "*proche*" may mean differently in several languages; I therefore return to the Latin "*proximus*" which, more or less altered, appears in the modern tongues and from it the word "*proksim*," which can surely be comprehended by every person of a liberal education. In other cases I have taken Latin words bodily, as it has been an almost International tongue for a long period. My only exceptions



to this rule have been to avoid kakophony, to simply orthography or to avoid homonyms. I am sure that in corresponding with an European of medium education, ignorant of the International Language, I should certainly not only be understood, but that he would find all he needed in the vocabulary with very little trouble.

### THIRD PROBLEM.

I have finished the analysis of the principal properties of my language; I have demonstrated the advantages it presents to those who shall learn it; I have proved that its success in no wise depends upon the interest that society at large may take in it; that it can with justice be called an International Language, even if no one cares to hear it spoken of; that, in fact, it gives to every one who learns it the possibility of being understood by any stranger, of whatever nationality, provided he can read and write. But my language has still another object; to be *International* does not suffice; it would be *Universal*; it would like to arrive at that point when it could be spoken fluently by the majority of mankind. To reckon upon the *support of the public* to reach this end would be to erect an edifice upon a vacillating and fantastic basis; for the public, as a rule, likes that which is already in existence, and is slow to lend a hand to establish any new thing. So I cast about to find out some means of attaining my object, independently of the "*public support*." One method is by an *universal suffrage*. If every one who reads my book would carefully reflect upon what I have already stated, he could not fail to reach the conclusion that the study of *The International Language* presents incontestable advantages, and would richly reward the very little trouble its acquisition would cost him; then could I hope that from the very outset my invention would be equipped with a goodly number of adherents. But

I prefer to be prepared for the very worst rather than bolster myself up with false hopes and too optimistic anticipations. I suppose that at first but very few persons will find *so marked an advantage* from the acquisition of this language that they will be willing to waste over it even one hour of their time; that the great bulk of my readers will give little or no attention to my work, and not readily make up their minds to enter upon its study; some may think it will not pay them for their trouble, others may fear to be considered as "visionaries"—a reproach that, in our days, most people look on as being a disgrace, and of which, more than anything else, they stand in dread. What shall be done then to encourage this vast mass of indifferent and undecided people, to give them an impetus to study this new language?

If our looks could penetrate into the souls of these lukewarm persons, no doubt we should behold the following: that while on general principles there is no one opposed to the introduction of an International Language, but, on the contrary, would be greatly pleased with it, yet each one wants this great change to be effected *without the least inconvenience or sacrifice on his part*; that all of a sudden he should awaken some fine morning and find the whole wide world speaking this new tongue. Were this to be so, then the most indifferent would haste to master it, because to be deterred by the slight labor of learning a language which possesses so many excellent qualities and is already known by the vast majority of the world, would be but a big piece of childishness.

Desirous of offering the public a work already finished and through which, without the faintest effort or sacrifice on any one's part, the desired result could be achieved, as above set forth, I have made the following arrangement: The present pamphlet will be sent to all parts of the world, and I only ask that each reader into whose hands it may fall, instead of giving

time or money to the furtherance of my project, will take his pen in hand and sign one of the blank forms that will be found at the end of this work. These blanks mean as follows: "I, the subscriber, promise to learn the International Language invented by Dr. Esperanto, if it be shown that ten millions of persons have given publicly the same promise." On the reverse the subscriber shall sign clearly his name and address.

If there be any who have objections to urge against the principles of my invention, let them return to me the blank with their views and the word "*Kontraŭ*" written over its face; if there be those who are willing to learn the Language, independent of others making the same promise, let them return it with the words "*sen,kondich,e*" (unconditionally) similarly inscribed.

This mere act of signing demands no effort, calls for no sacrifice, and binds to nothing in case the undertaking should fail; nothing, except to learn the language when ten millions of others have learnt it. This is very clearly no sacrifice, but only a very simple action, accelerating the fulfillment of the ideal; every signature gained is a step towards the realization of one of the highest dreams of humanity, without the slightest discomfort on the part of those who make the promise.

When the number of those who promise reaches ten millions, a book will be issued containing all their names and addresses, and the day after its appearance the problem will have been solved.

Since the mere signing of this blank form, although tending towards the realization of a sublime ideal, demands of the subscriber no sacrifice, moral or material, and in no way troubles or incommodes him, it is hoped that no refusals shall take place. Indeed, under the circumstances, to refuse would not be simply a mere negligence—it would be to commit a real sin against humanity itself, and an intentional hindrance

to the development of this lofty ideal. But I hope that, for the honor of mankind, very few people can be found, who, for petty and insufficient reasons, would block the road to an invention so pregnant with fateful results to the entire globe.

If objections exist to the mould in which I have cast the International Language, I trust that I shall be fully apprised of them; it is the duty of all persons, of all ages, conditions, sexes, to contribute thus towards its success, as the filling up of one of my blanks will take but a few seconds of time, and the expense of a letter to me can be but a mere trifle.

For those into whose hands this work may fall, there can be no excuse for a failure to respond to my reasonings, whether by adhesion to my plan, or by contradictory arguments; no one can avail himself by the excuse, "*I did not know*" of its importance. I therefore respectfully ask that editors shall give my ideas the utmost publicity, and that the general public shall know my claims.

\* \* \* \* \*

Such is the general notion of my invention, and I am far from believing that it is so perfect that it cannot be surpassed, amended or improved; but, according to my idea, it is the best form of an International Tongue, and I delayed until I had satisfactorily solved the three problems, before I presented it to the public judgment. I am but a mortal, and may easily fall into error, even an unpardonable one; I might omit some element of most extreme importance or advantage. I have, therefore, decided, before publishing a complete dictionary, issuing a newspaper, etc., to submit, *for the space of one year*, my plans to the world at large, in the hope that men of letters would give me their views upon my proposal—sending me in writing their objections, if any, and their suggestions for its amelioration. I shall be very grateful for such action, accepting with gratitude all suggestions, and utilizing such as may

not be contradictory to the fundamental principles of my language and the facilities it affords for International relations. After all these suggestions have been pondered over and the last changes made, the Language will then take on its permanent and definite form. But even if these changes do not entirely give satisfaction, it must be remembered that the Language is not entirely finished, but that while the author no longer will have any say in the matter, an Academy, yet to be constituted will have plenary powers. \* \* \*

I now confide to the kindly disposed public this labor that has cost me so much thought, time and trouble, in the hope that every one to whom the welfare of humanity is dear, will afford to my project every possible assistance. Each one can tell, according to his surroundings, in what way he can be useful; I only must insist on the utmost utility of a *full vote being obtained*. Let every one do what he can, and before long we shall have arrived at the ideal so long the vision of the learned—a *language common to the whole human race*.

END OF THE FIRST PART.

## PART II.

# Complete Manual of the International Language.

### A. THE ALPHABET.\*

A a	as in "far."	K k	as in "key."
B b	as in "be."	L l	as in "long."
C c	as in "cinnamon."	M m	as in "make."
*Ch ch	as in "chair."	N n	as in "now."
D d	as in "date."	O o	as in "fore."
E e	as a in "make."	P p	as in "pay."
F f	as in "fly."	R r	as in "rare."
G g	as in "go."	S s	as in "see."
*Gh gh	as j in "John."	*Sh sh	as sh in "shine."
H h	as in "half."	T t	as in "tea."
*Hh hh	as kh	U u	as oo in "fool."
I i	as e in "me."	Ŭ ŭ	as ou in "mount."
J j	as y in "yoke."	V v	as in "very."
*Jh jh	as z in "azure."	Z z	as in "zenith."

### B. PARTS OF SPEECH.

1. There is but *one article*, "la," the definite, unchangeable for all genders, numbers and cases.

2. *Substantives* are formed by the addition of the suffix "o" to the root. The plural takes "j." There are two cases, the nominative and the objective; the latter is formed from the nominative by the addition of the suffix "n." All other cases are made by the use of prepositions, which are followed by the nominative form of the noun.

\* Dr. Esperanto uses for the letters ch, gh, ~~kh~~, jh and sh, the letters c, g, h, j, s, in usual type, surmounted by a circumflex accent, which, as no such letters are in a printer's usual stock, we have replaced as above.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nominative.</i>	<i>La patr-o</i> , the father.	<i>La patr-o-j</i> , the fathers.
<i>Genitive.</i>	<i>De la patr-o</i> , of the father.	<i>De la patr-o-j</i> , of the fathers.
<i>Dative.</i>	<i>Al la patr-o</i> , to the father.	<i>Al la patr-o-j</i> , to the fathers.
<i>Objective.</i>	<i>La patr-o-n</i> , the father.	<i>La patr-o-j-n</i> , the fathers.
<i>Ablative.</i>	<i>Kun la patr-o</i> , with the father.	<i>Kun la patr-o-j</i> , with the fathers.

3. *Adjectives* are formed by suffixing "a" to the root; they take the same changes for case and number as the substantives. The *comparative* degree is made by prefixing "pli" (more), the *superlative* by "plej" (most). The word "than," after a comparison, is to be translated by "ol;" thus, *pli blank-a ol negh-o*, more white than snow.

4. *Numeral cardinal adjectives* are not declinable; they are *unu* (1), *du* (2), *tri* (3), *kvar* (4), *kvin* (5), *ses* (6), *sep* (7), *ok* (8), *naû* (9) and *dek* (10), *cent* (100), *mil* (1000). The tens and hundreds are made by the simple union of the first ten cardinals; thus, *kvin-cent* (500), *tri-dek* (30), *dek-ok-cent ok-dek ok* is 1888, etc., etc.

*Ordinal numerals* are formed by means of the adjective termination, "a;" thus, *kvar-a*, fourth.

*Multiplicative numerals* take the suffix *obl-a*; thus, *tri-obl-a*, triple. For numerals that designate fractions "on" is to be added; thus, *kvar-on-a*, the fourth part.

*Collective numerals* end in "op;" thus, *kvar-op-e*, by fours.

*Distributive numerals* prefix "po."

*Adverbial nouns* can be formed from cardinal numerals; thus, *unu-o* (unity), *du-e* (secondly), *kvar-on-e* (the fourth).

### 5. *Pronouns.*

(a) The *personal* are:

*Mi*, I or me.

*Vi*, you, thou, thee.

*Li*, he or him.

*Shi*, she or her.

*Ghi*, it.

*Si*, oneself.

*Ni*, we or us.

*Ili*, they or them.

*Oni*, they (indefinite, as in *they say*. The French "on.")

(b) *Possessive pronouns* are formed by the addition of the adjective ending "a;" thus *mi*, me—*mia*, mine; *vi*, you—*via*, yours; *li*, he—*lia*, his.

All pronouns are declined like substantives; thus, *mi*, I—*min*, me; *li*, he—*lin*, him, etc.

6. *The verb* remains unchangeable in person and number, only changing for tense; thus, *mi far-as*, I do; *ni far-as*, we do *la patr-o far-as*, the father does.

The verb takes the following forms:

- (1) The Present ends in *as*: *mi far-as*, I do.
- (2) The Past ends in *is*: *mi far-is*, I did or have done.
- (3) The Future ends in *os*: *mi far-os*, I shall do.
- (4) The Conditional ends in *us*: *li far-us*, he should do.
- (5) The Imperative ends in *u*: *far-u*, do; *ni far-u*, let us do.
- (6) The Infinitive ends in *i*: *far-i*, to do.

*Participles* are as follows:

(a) Active form.

- (7) Present ends in *ant*: *far-ant*, doing.
- (8) Past ends in *int*: *far-int-a*, having done.
- (9) Future ends in *ont*: *far-ont-a*, he who shall do.

(b) Passive form.

- (10) Present ends in *at-a*: *far-at-a*, that which is done.
- (11) Past ends in *it-a*: *far-it a*, that which has been done.
- (12) Future ends in *ot-a*: *far-ot-a*, that which shall be done.

*The passive forms of the verb* are composed of the verb "to be" ("*est*") and the present passive participle, followed by the preposition "*de*;" thus, *li est-as am-at-a de chiu-j*, he is loved by all.

7. *Adverbs* terminate in "e" and are compared with "*pli*" and "*plej*," the same as adjectives. For example, *mi-a frat-o kant-as pli bon-e ol mi*, my brother sings better than I.

8. All prepositions govern the nominative case.



## GENERAL RULES.

1. Pronounce each word as it is written.
2. Accent the syllable before the last.
3. Compound words are formed by the union of independent ones separated by a hyphen, the principal idea being placed at the end ; thus, steamship is *vapor-shipo*, where *vapor* means steam, *ship*, ship, and "o" is the substantive termination.
4. Double negatives are not allowable.
5. A word designating a place towards which action is, directed takes the accusative termination ; thus, *kie vi est-as*, where are you ? *kie-n vi ir-as*, whither are you going.
6. Every preposition has a determinate and fixed signification. but where it is needed in a phrase where a choice is not definitely indicated, the preposition "*je*," having no set meaning is to be employed ; thus "*ghoj-i je ti-o*," to rejoice over it ; "*enu-jo je la patr-uj-o*," longing for one's fatherland ; "*rid-i je ti-o*," to laugh at it, etc.  
Every language possesses this indefinite method of usage with more or less damage to the perspicuity of the meaning Here we only use "*je*," and indeed where no obscurity is likely to occur the accusative can be used without any preposition.
7. "Foreign" words change only to conform to my orthography ; that is, in the case of primary words. Derivative words had better be formed after my method ; thus, "*tragedi-o*," but "*tragedi-a*," tragical ; "*teatr-o*," theatre ; "*teatr-a*," theatrical.
8. The termination "o" of the substantive and "a" of the article can be elided if desired, as, *Shiller*, instead of *Shiller-o* ; *de l' Mondo*, instead of *de la Mondo*.

END OF THE SECOND PART.

## PART III.

### *Specimens of the proposed INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.*

#### I. PATR-O NI-A.

Patr-o ni-a, kiu est-as en la chiel-o, sankt-a est-u Vi-a nom-o, ven-u regh-ec-o Vi-a, est-u vol-o Vi-a, kiel en la chiel-o tiel ankaŭ sur la ter-o. Pan-o-n ni-a-n chiu-tag-a-n don-u al nihodiaŭ kaj pardon-u al ni shuld-o-j-n ni-a-j-n kiel ni ankaŭ pardon-as al ni-a-j shuld-ant-o-j; ne konduk-u ni-n en tent-o-n, sed liber-ig-u ni-n de la mal-ver-a char Vi-a est-as la reg-ad-o, la fort-o kaj la glor-o etern-e. Amen!

#### II. EL LA BIBLI-O.

Je la komenc-o Di-o kre-is la ter-o-n kaj la chiel-o-n. Kaj la ter-o est-is sen-förm-a kaj dezert-a, kaj mal-lum-o est-is super la profund-ajh-o, kaj la anim-o de Di-o si-n port-is super la akv-o. Kaj Di-o dir-is: est-u lum-o; kaj far-igh-is lum-o. Kaj Di-o vid-is la lum-o-n, ke ghi est-is bon-a, kaj nom-is Di-o la lum-o-n tag-o, kaj la mal-lum-o-n Li nom-is nokt-o. Kaj est-is vesper-o, kaj est-is maten-o—unu tag-o. Kaj Di-o dir-is: est-u firm-ajh-o inter la akv-o, kaj ghi apart-ig-u akv-o-n deakv-o. Kaj Di-o kre-is la firm-ajh-o-n kaj apart-ig-is la akv-o-n kiu est-as sub la firm-ajh-o de la akv-o kiu est-as super la firm-ajh-o; kaj far-igh-is tiel. Kaj Di-o nom-is la firm-ajh-o-n chiel-o. Kaj est-is vesper-o, kaj est-is maten-o—la du-a tag-o. Kaj Di-o dir-is: kolekt-u si-n la akv-o de sub la chiel-o unu lok-o-n, kaj montr-u si-n sek-ajh-o; kaj far-igh-is tiel. Kaj Di-o nom-is la sek-ajh-o-n ter-o, kaj la kolekt-o-j-n de la akv-o Li nom-is mar-o-j.

## III. LETER-O.

Kar-a amik-o!

Mi prezent-as al mi kia-n vizagh-o-n vi far-os post la ricev-o de mi-a leter-o. Vi rigard-os la sub-skrib-o-n kaj ek-kri-os: "chu li perd-is la sagh-o-n?! Je kia lingv-o li skrib-is? Kio-n signif-as la foli-et-o, kiu-n li al-don-is al si-a leter-o?" Tran-kvil-igh-u, mi-a kar-a! Mi-a sagh-o, kiel mi almenaŭ kred-as, est-as tut-e en ord-o.

Mi leg-is antaŭ kelk-a-j tag-o-j libr-et-o-n sub la nom-o "Lingv-o inter-naci-a." La aŭtor-o kred-ig-as, ke per tiu lingv-o oni pov-as est-i kompren-at'a de la tut-a mond-o-se ech la adres-it-o ne sol-e ne sci-as la lingv-o-n, sed ech ankaŭ ne aŭd-is pri ghi; oni dev-as sol-e al-don-i al la leter-o mal-grand-a-n foli-et-o-n nom-at-a-n "vort-ar-o." Dezir-ant-e vid-i, chu tio est-as ver-a, mi skrib-as al vi en tiu lingv-o, kaj mi ech unu vort-o-n ne al-met-as en ali-a lingv-o, tiel kiel se ni tut-e ne kompren-us unu la lingv-o-n de la ali-a. Respond-u al mi, chu vi efektiv-e kompren-is kio-n mi skrib-is. Se la afer-o propon-it-a de la aŭtor-o est-as efektiv-e bon-a, oni dev-as per chiu-j fort-o-j li-n help-i. Kian mi hav-os vi-a-n respond-o-n, mi send-os al vi la libr-et-o-n; montr-u ghi-n al chiu-j logh-ant-o-j de vi-a urb-et-o, send-u ghi-n chiu-n vilagh-o-n chirkaŭ la urb-et-o, chiu-n urb-o-n kaj urb-et-o-n, kie vi nur hav-as amik-o-j-n aŭ kon-at-o-j-n. Est-as neces-e ke grand-eg-a nombr-o da person-o-j don-u si-a-n voch-o-n—tian post la plej mal-long-a temp-o est-os decid-it-a afer-o, kiu pov-as port-i grand-eg-a-n util-o-n al la hom-a societ-o.

## IV. MI-A PENS-O.

Sur la kamp-o, for de l'mond-o,  
Antaŭ nokt-o de somer-o  
Amik-in-o en la rond-o  
Kant-as kant-o-n pri l'esper-o.

Kaj pri viv-o detru-it-a  
 Shi rakont-as kompat-ant-e,— —  
 Mi-a vund-o re-frap-it-a  
 Mi-n dolor-as re-sang-ant-e.

\* \* \*

“Chu vi dorm-as? Ho, sinjor-o,  
 Kial tia sen-mov-ec-o?  
 Ha, kred-obl-e re-memor-o  
 El la kar-a infan-ec-o?”  
 Kio-n dir-i? Ne plor-ant-a  
 Pov-is est-i parol-ad-o  
 Kun fraŭl-in-o ripoz-ant-a  
 Post somer-a promen-ad-o!

\* \* \*

Mi-a pens-o kaj turment-o,  
 Kaj dolor-o-j kaj esper-o-j!  
 Kiom de mi en silent-o  
 Al vi ir-is jam ofer-o-j!  
 Kio-n hav-is mi plej kar-a-n——  
*La jun-ec-o-n*—mi plor-ant-a  
 Met-is mem sur la altar-o-n  
 De la dev-o ordon-ant-a!

\* \* \*

Fajr-o-n sent-as mi intern-e,  
 Viv-i ankaŭ mi dezir-as,—  
 Io pel-as mi-n etern-e,  
 Se mi al gaj-ul-o-j ir-as . . .  
 Se ne plach-as al la sort-o  
 Mi-a pen-o kaj labor-o——  
 Ven-u tuj al mi la mort-o,  
 En esper-o——sen dolor-o!

## V. EL HEINE'.

En songh-o princ-in-o-n mi vid-is  
 Kun vang-o-j mal-sek-a-j de plor-o,—  
 Sub arb-o, sub verd-a ni sid-is  
 Ten-ant-e si-n kor-o che kor-o.

\* \* \*

“De l'patr-o de l'vi-a la kron-o  
 Por mi ghi ne est-as hav-ind-a!  
 For, for li-a scep-tr-o kaj tron-o—  
 Vi-n mem mi dezir-as, am-ind-a!”

\* \* \*

——“Ne ebl-e!” shi al mi re-dir-as:  
 “En tomb-o mi est-as ten-at-a,  
 Mi nur en la nokt-o el-ir-as  
 Al vi, mi-a sol-e am-at-a!”

## VI. HO, MI-A KOR'.

Ho, mi-a kor', ne bat-u mal-trankvil-e,  
 El mi-a Brust-o nun ne salt-u for!  
 Jam ten-i mi-n ne pov-as mi facil-e  
 Ho, mi-a kor'!

\* \* \*

*e/*  
 Ho, mi-a kor'! Post long-a labor-ad-o  
 Chu mi ne v<sup>l</sup>nk-os en decid-a hor'!  
 Sufich-el trankvil-igh-u de l'bat-ad-o,  
 Ho, mi-a kor'!

\* \* \*

# VOCABULARY.

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International-English.

English-International.

# International-English Vocabulary.

## VORT-AR-O POR ANGL-O-J.

ALL that is written in the International tongue can be understood by this Vocabulary. If several words together express one idea they must be written in one, but disjoined from each other by a hyphen; for instance, *frat-in-o*, being one idea, is composed of three words, which must be separately looked for in the Vocabulary.

**A**  
*a* expresses an adjective;  
 f. in. *hom*—man, *hom-a*—human  
*acid* sour, acid  
*achet* to buy  
*ad* indicates the duration of an action; f. in. *ir*—go, *ir-ad*—to walk;  
*danc*—a dance, *danc-ad*—dancing  
*adiau* adieu, good-bye  
*aer* the air  
*afer* affair, business  
*agl* the eagle  
*agrabl* agreeable  
*agh* the age  
*ajn* . . . ever; f. in. *kiu*—who, *kiu-ajn*—whoever  
*ajh* indicates a thing, having some quality or peculiarity, or being made of some thing; f. in. *mal-nov*—old, *mal-nov-ajh* — old things; *frukt*—fruit, *frukt-ajh*—made of fruits  
*akompan* to accompany  
*akr* sharp  
*akv* water  
*al* to; f. in. *al li*—to him (indicates also the dative)  
*ali* other  
*almenaü* at least

*alt* high, tall  
*alumet* a match  
*am* to love, like  
*amas* a crowd, mass  
*amik* friend  
*an* a member, an inhabitant, an adept; f. in. *regn*—state, kingdom, empire, *regn-an*—inhabitant of an empire, etc. *Paris-an*—a Parisian.  
*angul* an angle, a corner  
*anghel* an angel  
*anim* the soul  
*ankau* also, too  
*ankoraü* still, yet  
*anstataü* instead of  
*ant* indicates the participle present (active)  
*antaü* before  
*apart* separate  
*aparten* to belong  
*apenau* scarcely, hardly  
*apud* near, nigh to  
*ar* indicates a collection of objects; f. in. *arb*—a tree, *arb-ar*—a forest; *stup* — step, stair; *stup-ar* — staircase, stairs, ladder.  
*arb* a tree  
*arghent* silver  
*as* indicates the present in verbs

*at* indicates the participle present (passive)  
*atend* to wait for, expect  
*au* or, either  
*aud* to hear  
*auskult* listen to  
*autun* autumn  
*av* grandfather  
*avar* avaricious  
*asen* an ass, a donkey

### B

*babil* to prate, to chatter, to prattle  
*bak* to bake  
*bala* to sweep  
*balanc* to waddle, swing, sway  
*baldaü* soon  
*ban* to bathe  
*bapt* to baptize  
*bar* to bar (a door), to stop (a passage)  
*barb* the beard  
*barel* barrel, cask  
*baston* stick  
*bat* to beat, to flog  
*batal* to fight, to struggle  
*bedaür* to pity, to regret, to repent  
*bel* beautiful, handsome  
*ben* to bless, consecrate, hallow  
*benk* a bench  
*best* an animal, a beast  
*bezon* to want

*bier* beer  
*bind* to bind  
*bird* a bird  
*blank* white  
*blow* to blow  
*blu* blue  
*bo* got by marriage (own or other people's); f. in. *patr*—father, *bo-patr* — father-in-law, *frat*—brother, *bo-frat* —brother-in-law  
*boj* to bark  
*bol* to boil  
*bon* good  
*bord* the shore (of the sea), the bank or side (of a river), the rim or edge (of a dish)

*bot* a boot  
*botel* a bottle  
*bov* an ox  
*branch* a branch  
*brand* brandy  
*bril* to shine, to sparkle, to glitter  
*bros* a brush  
*bru* to make a noise, to bawl  
*brul* to burn one's self  
*brust*, the breast, bosom.  
*brut* brute  
*bush* the mouth  
*buter* butter  
*buton* a button

## C

*cel* to aim  
*cent* a hundred  
*cert* certain, sure, known  
*ceter* the remainder, the following, next  
*cigar* a cigar  
*cigaretid* a cigarette, a little cigar  
*citron* a lemon, citron

## CH

*chagren* to grieve, to vex, to chagrin  
*chambr* a chamber, a room

3

*chap* a cap, a bonnet  
*chapel* a hat  
*char* because  
*che* near, by, at, beside  
*chemis* a shirt (of a man), a shift (of a woman)  
*chen* a chain  
*cherix* a cherry  
*cherk* a coffin  
*ches* to cease, to leave off  
*cheval* a horse  
*chi* the next (person, thing, etc.); f. in *tiu*—that one, *tiu-chi*—this one; *tie*—there, *tie-chi*—here

*chia* every, every one  
*chian* always, ever  
*chie* everywhere  
*chiel* heaven, heavens, sky  
*chio* all  
*chirkaui* around, round about  
*chiu* the whole; *ciu-j*, everybody  
*chj* added to the first 2 to 5 letters of a masculine proper name makes of it a diminutive, caressing; f. in. *Mikhael* — *Mi-chj*; *Aleksandr*—*Ale-chj*  
*chu* or, if; is employed in questions; f. in. *mi ne sci-as, chu vi am-as* —I don't know, if you love? *vi-chu mi*—you or I?

## D

*da* supplies the genitive (after words expressing measure, weight, etc.); f. in. *kilogram-o da viand-o* — a kilo meat; *glas-o da te-o*—a glass tea  
*danc* to dance  
*dangher* danger

*dank* to thank  
*daur* to endure, to last  
*de* from; supplies also the genitive  
*decid* to decide  
*defend* to defend  
*dek* ten  
*dekstr* right (adj.)  
*demand* to ask  
*dens* dense, thick  
*dent* a tooth  
*destru* to demolish, to destroy, to ruin  
*dev* to must, to be obliged  
*desert* a desert, a wilderness  
*desir* to desire  
*Di* God  
*dik* big, thick, stout  
*diligent* diligence, assiduity  
*dimanch* Sunday  
*dir* to tell, to say, to speak  
*dis* dis-, asunder, into parts; f. in. *shir*—to pull, *dis-shir*—to pull asunder.  
*disput* to contend for, to quarrel, to dispute  
*divid* to divide  
*dolch* sweet  
*dolor* ache, pain, affliction  
*dom* house  
*don* to give  
*donac* to make a present of, donate  
*dorm* to sleep  
*dors* the back  
*du* two  
*dum* during (preposition); while, whilst

## E

*e* the ending of adverbs; f. in. *bon-e*—well  
*eben* even, smooth  
*ebl* possible



*ec* indicates quality as abstract idea; f. in. *bon* — good, *bon-ec* — goodness; *in fan* — child, *in fan-ec* — childhood.

*ech* even (adv.) also  
*eduk* to educate, to breed  
*edz* the husband  
*efektiv* real, effective  
*eg* indicates enlarging or increasing of degree; f. in. *man* — hand, *man-eg* — paw; *varm* — warm, *varm-eg* — hot

*egal* equal, like

*ej* indicates the place of an action, etc.; f. in. *kuir* — to cook, *kuir-ej* — the kitchen; *pregh* — to pray, *pregh-ej* — the church

*ek* indicates the beginning or the short duration of an action, etc.; *kant* — to sing, *ek-kant* — to begin to sing; *kri* — to cry, *ek-kri* — to cry out, to exclaim

*eks* formerly; placed before an official or a professional designation, shows that a person has given up his office or profession

*ekster* on the outside of, outwardly, without, out of

*ekzempl* example

*el* from, of

*elekt* to choose, to elect

*em* inclined, disposed, accustomed

*en* in

*enu* to be weary, annoyed

*envi* to envy

*er* indicates a thing taken as a separate unity; f. in. *sabl* — sand, *sabl-er* — grain of sand

*erar* to err, to be wrong, to be mistaken

*except* to exclude, to except

*esper* to hope

*esprim* to express, to declare by words

*est* to be

*estim* to esteem, to prize

*esting* to extinguish

*estr* the chief, the superior

*et* indicates diminution or decrease of degree;

f. in. *rid* — to laugh, *rid-et* — to smile; *mur*

— a wall, *mur-et* — a little wall, chamber-wall

*etagh* a floor, a story

*etern* eternal

## F

*facil* light, easy

*faden* thread

*fajf* to pipe, to whistle

*fajr* fire

*fal* to fall

*fald* to fold

*famili* family

*far* to do, to make, to act; *far-igh* — to become, to turn, to grow

*fart* to live, to be, to go (well or ill)

*felich* happy

*fend* to split, to chop

*fenestr* window

*fer* iron

*ferm* to shut

*fest* to feast, to hold a feast

*fianch* one who is betrothed, the bridegroom

*fidel* faithful, true

*fier* proud, haughty

*fil* a son

*fin* to finish

*fingr* a finger

*firm* firm, solid

*fish* a fish

*flank* side, flank

*flar* to smell

*flav* yellow

*flor* flower

*flu* to flow, to swim, to float

*flug* to fly

*fluid* liquid, fluid

*foj* time (French *fois*; German *mal*)

*fojn* hay

*foli* a leaf (of a tree), a sheet (of paper, etc.)

*fond* to found

*font* a fountain

*for* away

*forges* to forget

*forgh* to forge

*fork* a fork, a tablefork

*fora* a stove

*fort* strong, vigorous

*fos* to dig

*frap* to hit, to beat

*frat* brother

*fraul* bachelor, single

man

*fresh* fresh

*fromagh* cheese

*frost* frost, coldness

*frot* to rub

*fru* early, in the morning

*frukt* fruit

*frunt* forehead

*fulm* a lightning

*fum* the smoke

*fund* the bottom

## G

*gaj* gay

*gajn* to win, to gain

*gant* a glove

*gard* to guard, to keep

*gast* guest

*ge* of both sexes; f. in.

*patr* — father, *ge-patr*

*o-j* — parents; *mastr* —

master, *ge-mastr-o-j* —

both the master and the mistress of the house

*genu* knee  
*glaci* ice  
*glas* a glass  
*glat* smooth, even  
*glav* sword  
*glit* to slide, to glide  
 along (on ice)  
*glor* to glorify  
*glut* to swallow  
*gorgh* throat  
*grand* great  
*gras* fat, grease  
*grat* to scratch  
*gratul* to congratulate  
*grav* grave, important  
*gris* gray, gray-headed  
*gust* the taste  
*gut* to drop; *gut-o*—a  
 drop

## Gh

*gharden* a garden  
*ghem* to groan  
*ghentil* genteel  
*ghi* it, this  
*ghis* to, till  
*ghoj* to rejoice, to be  
 glad

## H

*ha!* ha! ah!  
*hajl* the hail  
*halads* bad exhalation  
*halt* to stop, to make a  
 stay  
*har* a hair  
*haring* a herring  
*haut* skin, hide  
*hav* to have  
*hejt* to heat, to make a  
 fire  
*help* to help, to aid  
*herb* herb, grass  
*hered* to inherit  
*hierau* yesterday  
*ho!* oh!  
*hodiaü* to-day  
*hom* man, woman; gen-  
 erally an human per-  
 son

*honest* honest  
*hont* shame  
*hor* an hour  
*horlogh* a clock  
*hotel* inn, hotel  
*humil* humble  
*hund* dog

## I

*i* indicates the infinitive  
 in verbs; f. in. *laüd-i*  
 —to praise  
*ia* whoever, whatever  
*ial* by whatever cause  
*ian* whenever, once  
*id* child, descendant; f.  
 in. *bov*—ox, *bov-id*—  
 calf  
*ie* somewhere  
*iel* in whatever manner  
*ies* some one's  
*ig* cause to become; f.  
 in. *pur*—pure, clean,  
*pur-ig*—to purify, to  
 cleanse; *sid*—to sit,  
*sid-ig*—to seat  
*igh* to become, to turn;  
 f. in. *pal*—pale, *pal-*  
*igh*—to turn pale  
*il* designates instru-  
 ments; f. in. *tond*—to  
 shear, *tond-il*—scis-  
 sors; *paf*—to shoot,  
*paf-il*—a gun, a mus-  
 ket, a firelock  
*ili* they  
*in* indicates the femi-  
 nine; f. in. *patr*—the  
 father, *patr-in*—the  
 mother; *kok*—cock,  
*kok-in*—hen  
*ind* worth, worthy  
*injan* child  
*ing* a thing in which  
 something is put; f.  
 in. *kandel*—a taper, a  
 candle, *kandel-ing*—a  
 candle-stick  
*ink* ink

*instru* to teach  
*insul* island  
*insult* to insult, to out-  
 rage  
*int* indicates the parti-  
 ciple passed (active)  
*intenc* to intend  
*inter* between  
*intern* inwardly, inter-  
 nally  
*invit* to invite  
*io* somewhat  
*iom* how much, ever  
*ir* to go  
*is* indicates the passed  
 (in verbs)  
*ist* occupied with; f. in.  
*bot*—boot, shoe, *bot-ist*  
 —shoemaker; *mar*—  
 sea, *mar-ist*—a sea-  
 man, a sailor  
*it* indicates the parti-  
 ciple passed (passive)  
*iu* some one

## J

*j* indicates the plural  
*ja* however, nevertheless  
*jam* already  
*jar* year  
*je* can be translated by a  
 large number of pre-  
 positions; this signifi-  
 cation depends upon  
 the general sense of  
 the phrase  
*jen* there, here  
*jes* yes  
*ju-des* the—the  
*jugh* to judge  
*jun* young  
*just* just

## Jh

*jhaüd* Thursday  
*jhet* to throw, to cast  
*jhur* to swear

## K

- kaf* coffee  
*kaj* and  
*kajer* stitched book of writing paper, a copy book (in schools)  
*kaldron* kettle, caldron  
*kalesh* calash, a light carriage  
*kalkul* to count, to reckon  
*kamen* chimney, a fireplace  
*kamp* a field  
*kanap* a sofa  
*kandel* a candle  
*kant* to sing  
*kap* head  
*kap* to seize, to catch  
*kar* dear  
*karb* coal  
*kares* to caress  
*kash* to hide, to conceal  
*kat* a cat  
*katiz* to cause, to occasion  
*ke* that (conj.)  
*kelk* some, any  
*kest* box, chest  
*kia* what; f. in. *kia hom-o*—what man; *kia tag-o*—what day  
*kial* why  
*kian* when  
*kie* where  
*kiel* how  
*kies* whose; f. in. *kies libr-o*—whose book?  
*kio* what?!  
*kiom* how much, how many  
*kis* to kiss  
*kiu* who  
*klar* clear  
*knab* boy, lad  
*kok* cock  
*kol* neck  
*koleg* a colleague  
*kolekt* to collect, to gather  
*koler* to be angry  
*kolon* column, pillar  
*kolor* a color  
*komb* to comb  
*komenc* to begin  
*komerc* to trade, to traffic  
*kompat* to compassionate, to bear with  
*kompren* to understand, to conceive  
*kon* to know  
*kondich* condition  
*konduk* to conduct, to lead  
*konfes* to avow  
*konsent* to consent  
*konserv* to preserve, to keep  
*konsil* to counsel, to advise  
*konsol* to console, to comfort  
*konstant* constant, steadfast  
*konstru* to construct, to build  
*kontent* content, satisfied  
*kontrau* against  
*konven* to suit, to agree  
*kor* the heart  
*korn* a horn  
*koron* a crown, a garland  
*korp* the body  
*kort* the court, courtyard  
*kost* to cost  
*kour* to cover  
*krach* to spit  
*krakon* a pencil, a crayon  
*kravat* a cravat, neckcloth  
*kre* to create  
*kred* to believe  
*kresh* to grow, to wax  
*kret* chalk  
*kri* to cry  
*kruc* a cross  
*kudr* to sew  
*kuir* to cook  
*kuler* a spoon  
*kuip* culpable, guilty  
*kun* with; *kun-e*—together  
*kupr* copper  
*kur* to run  
*kurac* to cure  
*kuragh* courageous, resolute, bold  
*kurten* curtain  
*kusen* a cushion  
*kush* to lie; f. in. *abed*  
*kutim* to accustom one's self to  
*kuz* a cousin  
*kvankam* though, although  
*kvar* four  
*kuin* five

## L

- l'* } the  
*la* }  
*labor* to labor, to work  
*lac* weary, tired  
*lakt* milk  
*lam* lame  
*lamp* lamp  
*land* land, country  
*lang* the tongue  
*lantern* a lantern  
*largh* large, broad  
*larm* a tear  
*las* to let, to permit, to allow to leave  
*last* last  
*lau* in conformity to, conformably, accordingly  
*laud* to praise, to commend  
*laüt* aloud, loudly  
*lav* to wash  
*leccion* a lesson  
*leg* to read  
*leg* law  
*leon* a lion  
*lern* to learn  
*lert* dexterous, skillful  
*leter* letter

*lew* to lift (up), to raise  
*li* he  
*liber* free  
*libr* a book  
*lig* to bind  
*lign* wood  
*lingv* speech, language,  
 tongue  
*lip* lip  
*lit* bed  
*liter* a letter (of the al-  
 phabet), a type  
*logh* to dwell, to lodge  
*lok* place, stand, spot  
*long* long  
*lud* to play  
*lum* to light, to shine  
*lun* the moon  
*lund* Monday

## M

*mach* to chew  
*magazen* a magazine, a  
 shop  
*makul* a spot, a speck  
*mal* indicates contrasts;  
 f. in. *bon*—good, *mal-*  
*bon*—bad; *estim*—to  
 esteem, *mal-estim*—to  
 despise, to disdain  
*malgrau* in spite of, not-  
 withstanding  
*man* hand  
*mangh* to eat  
*mar* the sea  
*mard* Tuesday  
*mastr* master  
*maten* the morning  
*matur* ripe, mature  
*mem* self  
*memor* to remember, to  
 keep in mind  
*merit* to merit, to de-  
 serve  
*merkred* Wednesday  
*met* to put; answers in  
 all significations and  
 shades to the French  
 "mettre"  
*mez* the middle

*mezur* to measure  
*mi* I  
*miks* to mix, to mingle  
*mil* thousand  
*milit* to combat, to fight,  
 to struggle  
*mir* to be astonished, to  
 wonder  
*miser* misery, poverty,  
 wretchedness  
*moder* moderate, tem-  
 perate  
*modest* modest  
*mol* soft, tender  
*mon* money  
*monat* month  
*mond* the world  
*mont* mountain  
*montr* to show  
*mord* to bite  
*morgau* to-morrow  
*mort* to die  
*mosht* highness, majesty,  
 etc. (is generally add-  
 ed to titles); f. in.  
*Vi-a regh-a mosht-o*—  
 Your Royal Majesty;  
*Vi-a general-a*  
*mosht-o, Vi-a episkop-a*  
*mosht-o*, etc.  
*mov* to move, to stir (up)  
*mult* much  
*mur* wall  
*murmur* to murmur  
*mush* a fly

## N

*n* indicates the accusa-  
 tive case and the di-  
 rection; f. in. *mi ir-as*  
*dom-o-n*—I go home  
*nagh* to swim  
*najbar* neighbor  
*nask* to bear a child, to  
 bring forth, to give  
 birth to  
*nau* nine  
*naz* nose  
*ne* no  
*nebul* mist, fog

*neces* indispensable, ne-  
 cessary  
*negh* snow  
*nek—nek* neither—nei-  
 ther  
*nenia* not any  
*nenian* never  
*nenie* nowhere  
*neniel* by no means, in  
 no wise  
*nenies* nobody's  
*nenio* nothing  
*neniu* nobody, no one  
*nep* grandchild  
*nev* a nephew  
*ni* we  
*nigr* black  
*nj* added to the first two  
 to five letters of a  
 feminine proper name  
 makes of it a diminu-  
 tive, caressing; f. in.  
*Mari* — *Ma-nj*;  
*Emili*—*Emi-nj*  
*nobl* noble  
*nokt* night  
*nom* name  
*nombr* number  
*nov* new  
*nub* cloud  
*nud* naked  
*nuts* nut  
*nun* now  
*nur* only  
*nutr* to nourish, to nurse  
 (a child)

## O

*o* indicates a substantive  
*obe* obey  
*objekt* object  
*obl* indicates a numeral  
 in multiplicative form;  
 f. in. *du*—two, *du-obl*  
 —two-fold, double, of  
 two different sorts  
*obstin* obstinate, stub-  
 born  
*odor* to exhale fragrance,  
 to smell (well)

*o'end* to offend, to wrong  
*ofer* offer  
*oft* often  
*ok* eight  
*okaz* to happen  
*okul* eye  
*okup* to occupy  
*ol* than, as  
*ole* oil  
*ombr* shadow, shade  
*ombrel* parasol, umbrella  
*on* makes fractions out of numerals; f. in. *kvar*—four, *kvar-on*—fourth part  
*ond* the wave  
*oni* (pron. indef. plur.) they, people  
*onkl* uncle  
*ont* indicates the participle future (active)  
*op* indicates collective numerals; f. in. *du*—two, *du-op*—in twos  
*oportun* opportune, convenient  
*or* gold  
*ord* order  
*ordinar* ordinary, common, usual  
*ordon* to order, to command  
*orel* the ear  
*os* indicates the future  
*ost* a bone  
*ot* indicates the participle future (passive)  
*ov* an egg

## P

*pac* peace  
*paf* to shoot  
*pagh* a page  
*pag* to pay  
*pajl* straw  
*pal* pale  
*palac* a palace  
*palp* to feel, to handle gently  
*palpebr* eyelid

*pan* bread  
*pantalon* trousers  
*paper* paper  
*pardon* to pardon, to forgive  
*parenc* relation  
*parker* by heart, by memory (*par cœur*)  
*parol* to speak, to talk  
*part* part, portion, share  
*pas* to pass, to go by  
*pastr* priest, clergyman  
*pash* to step, to stride  
*patr* father; *patr-uj*—fatherland  
*pec* a morsel  
*pel* to pursue, to chase  
*pen* to endeavor, to do one's best  
*pend* to hang  
*pens* to think  
*pentr* to draw  
*per* through, by, with aid of  
*perd* to lose  
*permes* to permit, to allow  
*pes* to balance  
*pet* to pray, to beg; to ask  
*pez* weigh (some number of pounds)  
*pi* pious  
*pied* foot  
*pik* to prick, to sting  
*pilk* a ball (to play with)  
*pingl* a pin  
*pir* a pear (a fruit)  
*plac* a place, a square  
*plach* to please  
*plafon* ceiling  
*plank* floor (of a room)  
*plej* most (adv.)  
*plen* full  
*plend* to complain  
*plezur* pleasure  
*pli* more  
*plor* to weep, to shed tears  
*plum* plume, feather  
*pluv* rain

*po* forms divisive numerals; f. in.  *kvin*—five, *po-kvin*—five each  
*polv* dust  
*pom* apple  
*pont* a bridge  
*popol* people, nation  
*por* for  
*pard* door  
*pork* swine, pig, hog  
*port* to bear, to wear  
*post* after (prep.)  
*postul* to require, to call for  
*posh* a pocket  
*posht* post, post-office  
*pot* a pot  
*pov* to be able  
*prav* being right  
*pragh* to pray, to say prayers  
*prem* to press, to oppress  
*pren* to take  
*prepar* to prepare  
*preskau* almost, nearly  
*pres* to print  
*pret* ready  
*prezent* to present, to represent, to introduce  
*pri* at, on, of, about  
*printemp* the spring  
*pro* for . . . sake  
*profund* deep, profound  
*proksim* (adj.) near, nigh  
*promen* to walk, to take a walk  
*promes* to promise  
*propon* to propose  
*propr* one's own  
*prou* to try, to essay  
*prudent* prudent, reasonable  
*prunt* to borrow, to lend  
*pulv* gun-powder  
*pulvor* powder  
*pun* to punish  
*pup* a doll  
*pur* pure, clean  
*push* to push

*putr* to rot, to putrify, to grow putrid

## R

*rad* a wheel  
*radi* a ray, a beam, a spoke of a wheel  
*radik* root  
*rakont* to relate, to tell  
*ramp* to creep, to crawl  
*rand* the bank, shore, edge, border  
*rapid* rapid, swift  
*raz* to shave  
*re* again, back  
*reg* to reign, to govern  
*regn* kingdom, realm  
*regul* a rule  
*regh* a king  
*rekt* straight  
*rekompenc* to recompense, to reward  
*renkont* to meet (with)  
*renvers* to throw, to pull down  
*respond* to answer  
*rest* to remain  
*ricev* to receive  
*rich* rich  
*rid* to lugh  
*rigard* to look at, on upon  
*ring* a set ring  
*ripet* to repeat  
*ripoz* to repose, to take rest  
*river* a river  
*romp* to break  
*rond* circle  
*rost* to fry, to roast  
*roz* a rose  
*rugh* red

## S

*sabat* Saturday  
*sabl* sand  
*sagh* wise, sage  
*sak* a sack, a bag  
*sal* salt  
*salt* to spring, to jump  
*salut* to salute, to hail  
*sam* same, self  
*san* sound, sane, healthy

*sang* blood  
*sanket* holy, sacred  
*sap* soap  
*sat* satiate  
*sav* to save  
*sci* to know  
*se* if  
*sed* but  
*segh* a chair, a seat  
*sek* dry  
*sem* to sow  
*semajn* a week  
*sen* without  
*semc* sense, meaning  
*send* to send  
*sent* to feel  
*sep* seven  
*serch* to look for, to search  
*serpent* serpent, snake  
*serur* a lock  
*serv* to serve  
*ses* six  
*sever* severe, sharp  
*si* one's self, himself, themselves, etc.  
*sid* to sit  
*sigel* to seal  
*sign* a sign  
*signif* to signify, to mean  
*silent* to be silent  
*simil* resembling, similar, like  
*simpl* simple, common  
*sinjor* lord, master  
*skrib* write  
*sku* to shake, to jog  
*sobr* sober  
*societ* society  
*soif* to be thirsty  
*sol* sole, only, unique  
*somer* summer  
*son* to sound  
*songh* to dream  
*sonor* to buzz, to hum  
*sort* lot, chance, destiny, fate  
*savagh* savage, wild  
*spec* a species, kind  
*spegul* mirror, looking-glass  
*spir* to respire, to breathe  
*sprit* witty

*stal* stable  
*star* to stand  
*stel* star  
*stomak* stomach, ventricle  
*strat* a street  
*sub* under  
*subit* sudden  
*such* to suck  
*sufet* to suffer  
*sufich* sufficiently, enough  
*suk* the juice  
*suker* sugar  
*sun* sun  
*sup* soup, pottage  
*super* above (prep.)  
*supr* above (adv.), at the top  
*sur* on, upon  
*surd* deaf (adj.)  
*surtut* coat

## Sh

*shajn* to seem  
*shancel* to totter, to stagger  
*shangh* to change  
*shaum* foam, scum  
*shel* shell  
*sherc* to jest  
~~sh~~ she  
*ship* ship  
*shir* to tear  
*shlos* lock  
*shmir* to smear, to spread  
*shnur* a rope, a string, a cord  
*shpar* to spare  
*shpruc* to spout, to sprinkle  
*shrank* cupboard, clothes-press  
*shtal* steel  
*shtel* to steal  
*shtof* stuff  
*shton* stone  
*shtop* to stop, to cork  
*shtump* stocking  
*shtup* step; *shtup-ar*—staircase, stairs, ladder

shi

*shu* shoe  
*shuld* to owe, to be indebted  
*shut* to empty  
*shuel* to swell  
*shvit* to sweat

## T

*tabl* table  
*tabul* a board  
*tag* day  
*tajlor* tailor  
*tamen* yet, however  
*tapish* carpet, tapestry  
*taiüg* to be of use, to be fit for  
*te* tea  
*tegment* roof  
*teler* plate  
*temp* time  
*ten* to hold  
*tent* to tempt  
*ter* earth  
*terur* terror  
*tia* such  
*tial* because, for this reason  
*tian* then, at that time  
*tie* there  
*tiel* so, in such a manner  
*tim* to fear  
*tio* it, this, that  
*tiom* so, as much or many  
*tir* to draw, to pull  
*tiu* that; (—) *chi*—this  
*tol* linen  
*tomb* a grave, a tomb  
*tond* to shear, to cut the hair  
*tondr* to thunder  
*tra* across—through  
*traduk* translate  
*tranch* to cut  
*trankvil* tranquil, quiet  
*trans* over  
*tre* very, greatly, exceedingly  
*trem* to tremble, to shake, to shiver  
*tren* to draw, to drag, to trail  
*tri* three

*trink* to drink  
*tro* too  
*tromp* to deceive  
*trov* to find  
*tru* a hole  
*tuj* immediately, altogether  
*tuk* handkerchief  
*tur* a tower  
*turment* to torment  
*turn* to turn  
*tus* to cough  
*tush* to touch, to lay one's hand on  
*tut* whole, total, complete

## U

*u* indicates the imperative (in verbs)  
*uj* bearing, containing (such as a thing containing or bearing something, as a tree bearing fruits, a country with inhabitants); f. in. *cigar*—a cigar, *cigar-uj*—a cigar-box; *pom*—an apple, *pom-uj*—apple-tree; *Turk*—a Turk, *Turk-uj*—Turkey  
*ul* a man possessing some quality; f. in. *rich*—rich, *rich-ul*—a rich man  
*um* a prefix without stable signification; can be translated by different words  
*ung* nail  
*unu* one  
*urb* town, city  
*urs* a bear  
*us* indicates the conditional  
*util* useful  
*uz* to make use of

## V

*vaks* wax  
*van* vain, fruitless

*vang* cheek  
*vapor* vapor  
*varm* warm  
*vast* vast, spacious  
*vaz* vessel  
*vek* to awake  
*velk* to fade, to wither  
*ven* to come  
*vend* to sell  
*vendred* Friday  
*venen* poison, venom  
*vengh* to revenge, to avenge  
*venk* to vanquish  
*vent* wind  
*ventr* belly  
*ver* truth, verity  
*verd* green  
*verk* to create, to make  
*verm* worm  
*versh* to pour  
*vesper* evening  
*vest* to clothe; *vest-o*—clothes  
*veter* the weather  
*vetur* to go (in a carriage, in a ship, etc.)  
*vi* you, thou  
*vian*d meat, flesh  
*vid* to see  
*vilagh* village  
*vin* wine  
*vintr* winter  
*violon* violin  
*vir* a man, a husband  
*vish* to wipe  
*vit* glass  
*viv* to live  
*vizagh* face, visage  
*voch* voice  
*voj* way  
*vok* to call  
*vol* to wish  
*vort* a word  
*vost* a tail  
*vund* to wound

## Z

*zorg* to take care of, to provide for, to be solicitous

## English-International Vocabulary.

COMPILED BY

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## A

*abed* kush  
*able* pov  
*above* super  
*about* pri  
*accompany* akompan  
*across* trans  
*accustom oneself to* ku-  
 tim  
*abstract nouns end in* ec  
*accordingly* laŭ  
*ache* dolor  
*acid* acid  
*acquainted with, to be-*  
*come* konigh  
*action, place of, ej (suffix)*  
*action, duration of, ek*  
 (suffix)  
*action (n.)* faro  
*adjectives end in* o  
*adverb (n.)* evort  
*affair* afer  
*affliction* malplezur  
*after* post  
*again* re  
*against* kontraŭ  
*against his will* vole ne  
 vole  
*age* agh  
*agent* agent  
*ago* antaŭ  
*agreeable* agrable  
*aid* help  
*air* aer  
*aim* cel  
*alike* egal  
*all* chie

*alley* aleo  
*aloud* laŭt  
*already* jam  
*also* ankaŭ; ech  
*although* kvankam  
*altogether* tuj  
*ambiguity* malklarec  
*ancestors* antaŭoloj  
*and* kai  
*angel* anghel  
*angle* angul  
*angry* koler  
*animal* best  
*annoy* chagren  
*annoyance* chagrenec  
*answer* respond  
*any* kelk  
*anticipate* antaŭpens  
*actchamber* antaŭ:ham-  
 bro  
*apple* pom  
*arise* sin lev  
*army* militistaro  
*around* chirkaŭ  
*as—so* kiu—tia  
*ass* azen  
*assist* help  
*astonish* mir  
*astonishing* }  
*astonishing* } miregindajo  
 things }  
*asunder* dis (affix)  
*at* pri  
*at least* almenaŭ  
*at one's house (chez)* che  
*at your house (chez)* che vi  
*attack* atako  
*autumn* aŭtun

*avarice* avarec  
*avaricious* avara  
*avaricious man* avarul  
*avenge* vengh  
*avow* konfes  
*awake* vek  
*awake, to cause to, vekigh*  
*away* for

## B

*back (adv.)* re  
*back (n.)* dors  
*bad* mal  
*bad exhalation* haladz  
*babble* babil  
*bachelor* fraŭl  
*bag* sak  
*bake* bak  
*balance* balanc  
*bald* senhara  
*ball* pilk  
*bank of a river* rand  
*baptize* bapt  
*bar* bar  
*bark (v.)* boj  
*barrel* barel  
*base* malnobl  
*bathe* ban  
*bawl* bru  
*be* est  
*be cured* sanigh  
*beam of light* radi  
*bear* urs  
*beard* barb  
*beat* best  
*beat (v.)* bat frap  
*beautiful* bel



*because* tial  
*become* (suffix) igh  
*become* farigh  
*become friendly* with  
 amikigh  
*beer* bier  
*before* antaŭ  
*before I had spoken a*  
*word* se ia antaŭparolis  
*beg* pet  
*beggar* malrichegulo  
*begin* komenc  
*behind* post  
*belief* kred  
*belly* ventr  
*belong* apart  
*below* malsupr  
*bench* benk  
*betroth* fianchig  
*between* inter  
*big* dik  
*bind* lig, bind  
*bird* bird  
*bite* mord  
*black* nigr  
*bless* ben  
*blood* sang  
*blow* blow  
*blue* blu  
*board* tabul  
*body* korp  
*boil* bol  
*bold* kuragh  
*bone* ost  
*bonnet* chap  
*book* libr  
*boot* bot  
*borrow* prunt  
*bottle* botel  
*bottom* fund  
*box* kest  
*boy* knab  
*brandy* brand  
*bread* pan  
*break* romp  
*breakfast* matenmangh  
*breast* brust  
*breathe* spir  
*breed* eduk  
*bride* fianch

*bridge* pont  
*brink* bord  
*broad* largh  
*brooch* bros  
*brother* frat  
*brotherhood* frateco  
*build* konstru  
*business* afer  
*but* sed  
*butter* buter  
*button* butop  
*buy* achet  
*by* par

## C

*cake* sukrpan  
*calash* kalesh  
*caldron* kaldron  
*calf* bovid  
*call* vok  
*call for* postul  
*candle* kandel  
*candle-stick* kandelig  
*cap* chap  
*caprice* kapris  
*capricious* kaprisa  
*care for* zorg  
*careless* maldiligenta,  
 senregardema  
*carpenter* meblisto  
*carpet* tapish  
*case* barel  
*cast* jhet  
*cat* kat  
*cause* kaŭz  
*cause, to do, (suffix)* ig  
*cease* ches  
*chagrin* chagrin  
*chain* chen  
*chair* segh  
*chalk* kret  
*chamber* chambr  
*chance* sort  
*change* shangh  
*character* kharakter  
*cheek* vang  
*cheese* fromagh  
*chest* kest  
*chew* mach

*chief teacher* lernejestro  
*child* infan  
*childhood* infanec  
*child of id (suffix)*  
*chimney* kamin  
*choleric* ekkolerema  
*chop* fend  
*circle* rond  
*city* urb  
*civilization* civilizado  
*clean* pur  
*clear* klar  
*clear out (v.)* forir  
*clearness* klareco  
*clock* horlogh  
*closet* shrank  
*clothe (v.)* vest  
*cloud* nub  
*coal* karb  
*cock* kok  
*coffee* kaf  
*coffin* cherk  
*cold* malvarm  
*collar* kolum  
*collective nouns end in ec*  
*collect* kolekt  
*colleague* koleg  
*color* kolor  
*column* kolon  
*comb* komb  
*combat* milit  
*combustible* brula  
*come* ven  
*come forth* elir  
*command* ordon  
*commend* laŭd  
*compatriot* kunlandano  
*complete* tut  
*compound (adj.)* kunme-  
 tita  
*comprehensible* kompren-  
 ebla  
*conceal* kash, kovr  
*conceive* kompren  
*condition* kondich  
*conduct* konduk  
*conformably* laŭ  
*consecrate* ben  
*consent* konsent  
*constant* konstant

*construct* konstru  
*contend* disput  
*content* kontent  
*content with* kontenta je  
*cook (v.)* cuir  
*copper* kupr  
*cozy-book* kajer  
*cork (v.)* shtop  
*corner* angul  
*corporeal* korpa  
*cost* kost  
*cough* tus  
*counsel* konsil  
*count* kalkul  
*country* land  
*countryman* landano  
*court (n.)* jughejo  
*courage* kuragh  
*courageous* kuragh  
*cousin* kus  
*cover* kovr  
*cravat* kravat  
*create* kri, verk  
*creator* kianto  
*credible* kredinda, kre-  
 deble  
*credulous* kredema  
*criminal* jughato  
*cross* kruc  
*crowd* amas  
*crowds, to be in,* amase  
*crown* koron  
*cry* kri  
*cry out* ekkri  
*cuff (n.)* (manchettes),  
 manumo  
*culpable* kulp  
*cupboard* shrank  
*cure* kurac  
*curiosities* vidindajo  
*curtain* kurten  
*cushion* kusen  
*cut (v.)* tranch

## D

*daily* chiu taga  
*dance* danc  
*danger* dangher  
*dangerous* danghera  
*dark* malluma

*darkness* mallumeco  
*day* tag  
*deaf* surd  
*dear* kar  
*deceive* tromp  
*decide* decid  
*deep* profund  
*deep (n.)* profundagho  
*defend* defend  
*deliver* liberig  
*demand* postul  
*demolish* detru\*  
*dense* dens  
*depart from* forir, forve-  
 tur (travel)  
*dependant* depend  
*dependancy* dependeco  
*descend* subir  
*desert* dezert  
*deserve* merit  
*desire* dezir  
*despair* malesper  
*despise* malestim  
*destroy* detru  
*dexterous* lert  
*die* mort  
*difficult* mafacila  
*difficulty* mafacileco  
*dig* fos  
*diligent* diligent  
*disagreeable* malagrabl  
*disclose* malkovr  
*discount* rabat  
*disperse* disir  
*displease* malplach  
*dissolve* fluidig  
*divide* divid  
*do far*  
*dog* hund  
*doll* pup  
*donkey* azen  
*door* pord  
*doorkeeper* pordisto  
*double* duobla  
*double (v.)* duoblig  
*drag* tren  
*drawers, chest of,* tirkesto  
*drink* trink  
*drive away (v.)* elpel  
*dry* sek  
*dry land* sekajho  
*dull sounding* mallaute

*dumb* surd  
*during* dum  
*dust* pulv  
*duty* devo  
*dwell* logh

## E

*eagle* egl  
*ear* orel  
*early* fru  
*earnestly* kore  
*earth* ter  
*easy* facil  
*easily destroyed* detru-  
 ebla  
*eat* mangh  
*economical* shparema  
*edge* rand  
*educate* eduk  
*egg* ov  
*eight* ok  
*either* aŭ  
*elect* elekt  
*empire* regn  
*empty* malplen, dezert  
*encouragement* kuragigho  
*end* finigh  
*endeavor* pen, prov  
*endure* daŭr  
*enemy* malamik  
*enter* enir  
*envy* envi  
*equal* egal  
*err* erar  
*esteem* estim  
*eternal* etern  
*euphony* bonsoneco  
*euphonious* bonsona  
*euphonious.* bonsoneca  
*even (adj.)* glat  
*even (adv.)* eben  
*evening* vesper  
*ever* chia  
*every* chian  
*everyone* chiu-j  
*everywhere* chie  
*evil (n.)* malbonado, mal-  
 bonajho  
*evil (adj.)* malver  
*example* ekzempl  
*exceedingly* tie

*exclaim* ekkri  
*exclude* escept  
*exit* (v.) forir, elir  
*expel* elpel  
*expensive* multekosta  
*explode* eksplodig  
*express* esprim  
*exterior* eksterajho  
*extinguish* esting  
*extraordinary* neordinar  
*eye* okul  
*eyeglasses* okulvitroj  
*eyelid* palpebr

## F

*face* vizagh  
*fade* velk  
*faithful* fidel  
*fall* fal  
*fall out of* elfal  
*false* malver  
*family* famil  
*fat* gras  
*fate* sort  
*father* patr  
*father-in-law* bopat  
*fatherland* patrij  
*fear* tim  
*feast* fest  
*feather* plum  
*feel* sent, palp  
*feminines end in* in  
*field* kamp  
*fight* batal  
*find* trov  
*finger* fingr  
*finish* fin  
*fire* fajr, brulo  
*firmament* firmajho  
*fish* fish  
*fit, to be,* taüg  
*five* kvin  
*flame* brulo  
*flank* flank  
*flesh* viand  
*float* flu  
*floor* etagh  
*flow* flu  
*fluid* fluid  
*fly* (v.) flug  
*fly* (n.) mush

*foam* shaum  
*fold* fald  
*fool* malsaghado  
*foolish* malsagh  
*foolishness* malsagheco  
*foot* pied  
*for* pro  
*forbidden* malpermesita  
*forehead* frunt  
*foreign* alilanda  
*foreigner* alilandulo  
*forest* arbar  
*forge* forgh  
*forget* forges  
*form* form  
*fry* (v.) rost  
*fulfill* plenum  
*full* plen  
*fumes* fumo  
*furniture* mebl  
*formless* senforma  
*formerly* eks  
*found* (v.) fond  
*fountain* font  
*fractions end in* on  
*fraternity* frateco  
*free* libr  
*fresh* fresh  
*friday* vendred  
*friend* amik  
*from* de, el  
*frost* frost  
*frugal* shparema  
*fruit* frukt  
*fruitless* van

## G

*gain* gajn  
*garden* gharden  
*garland* koron  
*gather* kolekt  
*gay* gaj  
*genteel* ghentil  
*get up* sinlev  
*giant* grandegulo  
*give* don  
*give birth to* nask  
*glad* ghøj  
*glass* (adj.) vitr  
*glass* (n.) glas  
*glide* glit

*glisten* } bril  
*glitter* }  
*glorify* glor  
*glove* gant  
*go* ir  
*go in a ship* } vetur  
*or carriage* }  
*go forth* elir  
*God* di  
*gold* or  
*golden* ora  
*good* bon  
*goodness* bonec  
*good condition, to be in*  
 bonaforto  
*govern* regn  
*grand* grand  
*grandfather* av  
*grandchild* nep  
*grass* herb  
*gratulate* gratul  
*grave* grav, tomb  
*gray* griz  
*great* grand  
*greatly* grande  
*greatly* tre  
*green* verd  
*groan* ghem  
*grow* kresk  
*guard* gard  
*guest* gast  
*guilty* kulp  
*gun* pafil  
*gunpowder* pulv

## H

*hail* hajl  
*hair* har  
*hand* man  
*handle* palp  
*handkerchief* tuk, vishilo  
*hallow* sankt  
*halt* halt  
*handsome* bel  
*hang* pend  
*happen* okaz  
*happy* felich  
*hardly* apenaü  
*hat* chapel  
*have* hav  
*hay* fojn

*he* il  
*head* kap  
*health* san  
*healthy* sana  
*hear* aŭd  
*heart* kor  
*heartly* parker  
*heaven* chiel (superu-  
 lojh ?)  
*help* help  
*herb* herb  
*herring* haring  
*hide* (n.) haŭt  
*hide* (v.) kash  
*high* alt  
*highness* mosht  
*hill* montel  
*hinder* malhelp  
*hit* frap  
*hole* tru  
*holy* sankt  
*honest* honest  
*hope* esper  
*hopeless* senesper  
*horn* korn  
*horse* cheval  
*hospital* malsanulejo  
*hot* varmeg  
*hour* hor  
*house* dom  
*how* kiel  
*how many* kiom  
*how much* kiom  
*how old are you* kian  
 aghon vi havas ?  
*how do you do* kiel vi  
 fartas  
*hum* (v.) sonor  
*humor* humor  
*human* (adj.) homa  
*human being* (n.) hom  
*humanity* homaro  
*humiliation* malaltigho  
*hundred* cent  
*husband* vir, edz

## I

*I* mi  
*ice* glacio  
*if* se  
*ignoble* (man) malnob-  
 lulo

*illegible* nelegbl  
*illuminate* ekbrulig  
*imagine* si prezent  
*immediately* tuj  
*immortal* ne mortem  
*important* grav  
*impossible* neebl  
*improper* malkonvenu  
*in* en  
*inaudible* mallatite  
*incessantly* senchese  
*incomprehensible* m a l -  
 komprenebla  
*incorrect* malkonvenu  
*increase* (v.) pligrandigh  
*incredible* ne kredebl  
*indecorous* malkonvenu  
*industrious* laborema  
*indispensable* neces  
*inexpressible* neesprimebl  
*infant* infano  
*infancy* infaneco  
*ink* ink  
*inn* hotel  
*in no wise* neniel  
*instead of* anstataŭ  
*insult* insult  
*instruct* instru  
*instructor* instruanto  
*intend* intenc  
*invite* invit  
*inward* intern  
*iron* fer  
*island* insul  
*issue forth* (v.) elir  
*it* ghi, tio  
*Italian, the*, italujano

## J

*jest* sherc  
*jog* sku  
*joy* ghoj  
*judge* (n.) jughanto  
*judge* (v.) jugh  
*juice* suk  
*just* just, prav  
*justice* pravigho

## K

*key* shlosilo  
*kill* mortig

*kingdom* regech  
*know* ken  
*knee* genu  
*kind* (specie.) spec  
*kettle* kaldron

## L

*labor* labor  
*lad* knab  
*lame* lam  
*lamp* lamp  
*language* linguo  
*lantern* lantern  
*large* largh  
*last* (v.) dat  
*last* (adj.) last  
*late* malfru  
*law* legh  
*lazy* maldiligent  
*lead* (v.) konduk  
*leaf* fol  
*learn* lern  
*leave off* ches  
*legal* legha  
*legend* popolarakont  
*legible* legebl  
*less* malpli  
*lesson* lecion  
*lest* last  
*let, to*, las  
*letter* leter  
*lie abed* kush  
*ligature* kunligado  
*light* (v.) lum  
*light the candle* ekbruligu  
 la kandelon  
*light* (adv.) facil  
*lightning* fulmin  
*like* (v.) am  
*like* (adj.) egal  
*linen* tojl  
*lion* leon  
*lip* lip  
*listen to* auskult  
*literally* litere  
*little* malgranda  
*live* viv  
*lock* serur, shlos  
*locksmith* shlosilisto  
*lodge* logh  
*lose* (v.) perd

*lot* (n.) sort  
*loud* (adj.) laŭt  
*love* (v.) am  
*low-voiced* mallaŭt  
*lower* (adj.) malsupra

## M

*machine* mashin  
*machinist* mekhanisto  
*made of* (suffix) ajh  
*make* (v.) far, verk  
*make a noise* bru, ekkri  
*make use of* uz  
*malgré lui* vole ne vole  
*man* vir, edz  
*marry, to be about to,*  
 edzigh  
*maudulous* mirinda  
*mass* amas  
*master* sinjor, mastr  
*match* alumet  
*matter* afer  
*me* mi  
*meagre* maldik  
*meaning* senc  
*meat*, viand  
*measure* mesur  
*mechanic* mekhanisto,  
*meet with* renkont  
*member of* (suffix) an  
*merchant* kormercisto  
*mercilessly* senkompat  
*middle* mez  
*milk* lakt  
*miraculous things* mire-  
 gindaĵo  
*misery* mizer  
*mist* nebul  
*mistaken, to be,* erar  
*moderate* moder  
*modest* modest  
*money* mon  
*moon* lun  
*morning* maten  
*morrow, to, morgaŭ*  
*morsel* pec  
*mortal* mortema  
*most* plej  
*mountain* mont  
*mouth* bush  
*move* (v.) sin port  
*much* mult

*muddy* malklar  
*murmur* murmur  
*music* muzik  
*must* (v.) dev

## N

*nail* ung  
*naked* nud  
*name* nom  
*narrow* mallargha  
*nation* popol  
*nature* natur  
*near by* che  
*nearly* preskaŭ  
*neck* kol  
*needle* kudril  
*neither* nek  
*nephew* nev  
*never* nenian  
*new* nov  
*news* novaghoj  
*newspaper* gazet  
*newcomer* nova veninto  
*next morning* postironta  
 mateno  
*nigh* apud  
*night* nokt  
*nine* naŭ  
*no* ne  
*nobody* neniu  
*nobody's* nenies  
*no means, by,* neniel  
*no one* neniu  
*nor* nek  
*nose* naz  
*not any* nenia  
*nothing* nenio  
*nourish* nutr  
*novelties* navaghoj  
*now* nun  
*nowhere* nenie  
*number* nombr  
*numerals* collective end  
 in op  
*numerals* divisive kvin  
*nurse* zorganto  
*nut* nuks

## O

*obey* obe  
*object* objekt

*obscure* malklara  
*obscurely* malklareco  
*obstruct* malhelp  
*occasion* kaŭz  
*occupy* okup  
*occur* okaz  
*odor* odor  
*of* el  
*offend* ofend  
*offer* ofer  
*often* oft  
*oil* ole  
*old* malnov  
*old man* maljunulo  
*on* pri, sur  
*one* unu  
*one who* (suffix) ist  
*one's own* propr  
*on the outside of* ekstr  
*opaque* malklar  
*open* malferm  
*order* ord ordon (v.)  
*ordinary* ordinar  
*other* ali  
*out of*  
*outwardly* } ekster  
*over* trans  
*owe* shuld  
*ox* bov

## P

*page* pagh  
*pain* dolor, malplezur  
*paint* (v.) pentr  
*palace* palac  
*pale* pal  
*paler* paper  
*pardon* pardon  
*parents* patroj  
*parsimonious* shparema  
*part* part  
*participles*  
 active passive  
*present,* ant at  
*past,* int it  
*future,* ont ot  
*pass* pas  
*paw* maneg  
*pay* pag  
*peace* pac  
*pear* pir

*pencil* krajon  
*perhaps* eble  
*permit* las, permes  
*perspicuity* klareco  
*petition* pet  
*physician* kuracist  
*pig* pork  
*pillar* kolon  
*pin* pingl  
*pity* bedaŭr  
*place* plac  
*plaintiff* plendito  
*plate* teler  
*play* lud  
*please* plach  
*pleasure* plezur, ghoj  
*plurals end in j*  
*pocket* posh  
*poetry* poezio  
*poison* venen  
*porter* pordisto, kortisto  
*portieres* pordokurtenjoj  
*possible* ebla  
*possibly* eble, kredeble  
*pour* verŝh  
*powder* pulv  
*power* fort  
*practicable* praktika  
*praise* laŭd  
*pray* pregh  
*preconceive* antaŭpens  
*predecessors* aktanoloj  
*preface* antaŭparolo  
*pregnancy* naskoteco  
*prepare* prepar  
*present* prezent, donac  
*preserve* konserv  
*press* prem  
*previously* pri  
*prick* pik  
*pride* fierco  
*priest* paŝtr  
*print* press  
*prison* malliberaĵo  
*probable* kredebla  
*proceed from* forvetur  
*profound* profund  
*promise* promes  
*propose* propos  
*proud* fier  
*proverb* popoldir  
*pull* tir

*punish* pun  
*punishment* punado  
*pure* pur  
*purity* pureco  
*pursue* pel  
*push* push  
*putrid* putr

## Q

*quarrel* disput  
*quarter* kvarono  
*quiet* trankvil

## R

*rage* koler  
*rain* pluv  
*rainy* pluva  
*rapid* rapid  
*ray* rad  
*ready* pret  
*real* efektiv  
*receive* ricev  
*recognize* rekon  
*recover (get well)* sanigh  
*red* rugh  
*redeem* plenum  
*redouble (v.)* duobligh  
*reign* regn  
*rejoice* ghoj  
*relate* rakont  
*relation* parenc  
*remain* rest  
*remainder* ceter  
*remember* memor  
*repeat* ripet  
*repent* bedaŭr  
*repose* ripoz  
*represent* prezent  
*require* postul  
*resolute* kuragh  
*respire* spir  
*reveal* malkovr  
*revenge* vengh  
*vengeful* venghema  
*revivify* } revivigh  
*revive* }  
*reward* rekompenc  
*rich* rich  
*ring* ring  
*right, to be, prav*  
*right (adj.)* dekstr

*right (justice)* pravigho  
*ripe* matur  
*river* river  
*roast* rost  
*roof* tegment  
*room* chambr  
*root* radik  
*rope* ŝnur  
*rot* putr  
*rough* malglat  
*rub* frot  
*rule* regul  
*ruler* reganto  
*run* kur  
*run continuously* kurad  
*russian* russijano

## S

*sack* sak  
*sacred* sankt  
*sage* sagh  
*sailor* marist  
*sailors* ŝipestroj (ships' company)  
*salt* sal  
*salute* salut  
*same* sam  
*sand* sabl  
*sane* san  
*sanity* prudent  
*satiated* sat  
*satisfied* kontent  
*saturday* sabat  
*savage* sovagh  
*save* sav  
*saving* ŝparema  
*scarcely* apenaŭ  
*scatter* disshut  
*scholar* lemanto  
*school* lernej  
*scissors* tondil  
*scratch* grat  
*scum* ŝaŭm  
*seal* sigel  
*seamstress* kudristino  
*search* serch  
*seat* segh  
*see* vid  
*seem* ŝajn  
*seize* kapt  
*self* mem  
*sell* vend

*senator* senatoro  
*send* send  
*sense* senc  
*separate* apart  
*separately* apartigh  
*separate (v.)* disshir  
*serve* serv  
*sever* sep  
*severe* sever  
*saw* kudr  
*shade, shadow* ombr  
*shake (v.)* trem  
*shame* hont  
*shameless* senhonta  
*sharp* akr  
*shave* raz  
*she* ~~she~~ ŝi  
*shear* tond  
*sheet of paper* fol  
*sell* shel  
*shine* bril  
*ship* ŝip  
*ship's captain* ŝipestro  
*shirt* chemiz  
*shiver* trem, ekstrem  
*shoe* bot, ŝu  
*shop* magazin  
*short* mallonga  
*shut* ferm  
*sick* malsana  
*sick, to be,* malsanigh  
*sicker* malsanigh  
*sign* sign  
*signify* signif  
*silent* silent  
*silver* argent  
*similar* simil  
*simple* simpl  
*sin* shuld  
*sing* kant  
*singer* kantisto  
*single* unuobla  
*singular* ununombro  
*sis* sed  
*six* ses  
*skin* haŭt  
*sleep* dorm  
*slide* glit  
*smear* ŝmir  
*smell* flar  
*smoke* fum  
*smooth* glat

*snake* serpent  
*snow* negh  
*so* tiel  
*soup* ŝap  
*sober* sobr  
*society* societ  
*sofa* kanap  
*soldier* militaristo  
*soldiery* militistaro  
*sole* sol  
*solicitous, to be,* zorg  
*solid, to be,* firm  
*some* kelk  
*some one* kelkiu  
*some one's* kelkies  
*somewhat* kelkio  
*somewhere* kelkie  
*son* fil  
*soon* baldaŭ  
*sound (v.)* son  
*sound (adj.)* san  
*soup* sup  
*sour* acid  
*sow* sem  
*spacious* vast  
*spade* fosilo  
*spare* ŝpar  
*sparkle* bril  
*speck* makul  
*speech* lingvo  
*spirit* anim  
*spit* krach  
*split* fend  
*spoken gently* mallaŭte  
*spring* printempo  
*sprinkle* ŝpruc  
*stable (n.)* stal  
*stable (adj.)* firm  
*stagger* ŝancel  
*stairs* ŝtupar  
*stand (v.)* star  
*star* stel  
*steal* ŝtel  
*steel* ŝtel  
*step* stup  
*stepson* duonfi lo  
*stick* baston  
*still (adv.)* ankoraŭ  
*still (adj.)* trankvil  
*stir* mov  
*stocking* ŝtrump  
*stomach* stomak

*stone* ŝton  
*stop* halt, ŝtop  
*store* magazin  
*stove* forn  
*stout* dik  
*straight* rekt  
*straw* pajl  
*sheet* strat  
*string* ŝnur  
*strong* fort  
*struggle* milit  
*stuff* ŝtof  
*subjection* dependeco  
*such* tia  
*suck* ŝuch  
*sudden* subit  
*suddenly* subite  
*suffer* sufr  
*sufficient, to be,* ŝufich  
*sugar* suk  
*summer* somer  
*sun* sun  
*sunday* dimanĉ  
*supper* vespermanĝ  
*swallow* glut  
*swear* ĵur  
*sweat* ŝvit  
*sweep* bala  
*sweet* dolĉ  
*swell* ŝvel  
*swift* rapid  
*swim* nagh  
*swine* pork  
*swing* balanc  
*sword* glav  
*sympathy* kunsent  
*system* sistema  
*systematic* sistema

## T

*table* tabl  
*tail* vost  
*tailor* tajlor  
*talk* parol, babil  
*tall* alt  
*taste* gust  
*tea* te  
*tear (n.)* larm  
*tear (v.)* ŝhir  
*tedious* enuiga  
*telegraphically* telegrafe

*tell* tankont  
*tempt* tent  
*ten* dek  
*tender* (adj.) mol  
*terrible* terura  
*terror* terur  
*thank* dank  
*that* (pro.) tio, tiu, kia  
*that which*, kiu  
*that*, (conj.) ke  
*then* tian  
*there* tie  
*these* tiu chi  
*they* ili  
*thick* dik  
*thief* shtelist  
*thin* maldik  
*thing* afer  
*things worth seeing*  
 vidindoja  
*think* pens  
*thirsty, to be*, soif  
*those* vi  
*thought* penso  
*thread* faden  
*three* tri  
*through and through* tra,  
 per  
*throw* jhet  
*throw away* forjhet  
*thursday* jhaŭd  
*thousand* mil  
*thunder* tondr  
*till* ghis  
*time* (adv.) foj, mal (fois)  
*time* (n.) temp  
*tired, to be*, lac  
*to* ghis (jusqu'à)  
*to-day* hodiaŭ, hieraŭ  
*together with* kune  
*tomb* tomb  
*to-morrow* morgaŭ  
*tongue* lingv, lang  
*too* tro (trop)  
*too* ankaŭ (aussi)  
*tooth* dent  
*top* supra  
*torment* turment  
*touch* tush  
*tower* tur  
*town* urb  
*traffic* komerc

*trail* (v.) tren  
*tranquil* trankvil  
*translate* traduk  
*transparent* travidebl  
*travel* (v.) vetur  
*travel* veturon far  
*tree* arb  
*tremble* trem  
*trespass* shuld  
*true* ver, fidel  
*truth* vereco  
*tuesday* mard

*uncermoniously* sencere-  
 monie  
*uncertain* malcert  
*uncover* malkovr  
*under* sub  
*understand* kompren  
*undress* (v.) sin senves-  
 tig  
*uneuphonious* malbon-  
 soneca  
*unfortunate* (one) malfe-  
 lichul  
*unfortunate* (adj.) } mal-  
*unhappy* }  
*unique* sol  
*upon* sur  
*use* (v.) uz  
*useful* util  
*useless* malutil  
*usual* ordinar

*vain* van  
*vainquish* venk  
*vapor* vapor  
*vast* vast  
*venom* venen  
*verity* ver  
*very* tre  
*very little* tre malmult  
*village* vilagh  
*villager* vilaghano  
*violin* violon  
*visage* vizagh  
*visible* videbla

*voice* voch  
*void* dezerta

## W

*waddle* balanc  
*wait for* atend  
*wake* vek  
*walk* promen  
*wall* mur  
*warm* varm  
*wash* lav  
*washwoman* lavistino  
*watch-charms* montrantoj  
*water* akv  
*wax* (n.) vaks  
*wax* (v.) kresk  
*way* voj  
*we* ni  
*weak* malfort  
*week* semajn  
*weary, to be*, enu  
*weather* veter  
*wednesday* merkred  
*weigh* pes  
*welfare* bonafarto  
*well* bone  
*well-known* chiu konata  
*what* kia  
*whatever* kio  
*wheel* rad  
*when* kiam  
*whenever* iam  
*where* kie  
*which* kiu  
*whiskers* vangharoj  
*whistle* fajf  
*white* blank  
*who* kiu  
*whoever* kiuj  
*whole* chiu, tut  
*whose* kies  
*who lives shall see* kiu  
 vivos, tiu vidos  
*why* kial  
*wickedness* malbonado  
*wife* edzino  
*wild* sovagh  
*will* vol  
*will he will he* vole ne  
 vole



*win* gajn  
*wind* vent  
*window* fenestr  
*wine* vin  
*wings*flugiloj  
*winter* vintr  
*wipe* vish  
*wise* sagh  
*wish* vol  
*with* kun  
*without* sen, ekster  
*witty* sprit  
*woman* virino

*wonder* mir  
*wonderful* miranda  
*wood* lign  
*world* mond  
*worm* verm  
*worry, I don't, about any*  
*thing, mi el nenias fa-*  
*ras al mi chagrinon*  
*worth* ind  
*worthy* inda  
*wound* vund  
*wretchedness* mizer  
*write* skrib

*wrong (v.)* ofend  
*wrong, to be, erar*

## Y

*year* jar  
*yellow* flav  
*yes* jes  
*yesterday* hieraŭ  
*yet* ankoraŭ  
*you* vi  
*young* jun  
*youth (n.)* junulo

**Promes-o.**

Mi, sub-skrib-it-a, promes-as el-lern-i la propon-it-a-n de d-ro Esperanto lingv-o-n inter-naci-a-n, se est-os montr-it-a, ke dek milion-o-j person-o-j don-is publik-e tia-n sam-a-n promes-o-n.

*Sub-skrib-o :*

**Promes-o.**

Mi, sub-skrib-it-a, promes-as el-lern-i la propon-it-a-n de d-ro Esperanto lingv-o-n inter-naci-a-n, se est-os montr-it-a, ke dek milion-o-j person-o-j don-is publik-e tia-n sam-a-n promes-o-n.

*Sub-skrib-o :*

**Promes-o.**

Mi, sub-skrib-it-a, promes-as el-lern-i la propon-it-a-n, de d-ro Esperanto lingv-o-n inter-naci-a-n, se est-os montr-it-a, ke dek milion-o-j person-o-j don-is publik-e tia-n sam-a-n promes-o-n.

*Sub-skrib-o :*

**Promes-o.**

Mi, sub-skrib-it-a, promes-as el-lern-i la propon-it-a-n de d-ro Esperanto lingv-o-n inter-naci-a-n, se est-os montr-it-a, ke dek milion-o-j person-o-j don-is publik-e tia-n sam-a-n promes-o-n.

*Sub-skrib-o :*

NOTE—Please return these, when signed, to Dr. Samen Hof, Warsaw, Russia, for Dr. Esperanto.

**Nom-o :**

**Adres-o :**

**Nom-o :**

**Adres-o :**

**Nom-o :**

**Adres-o :**

**Nom-o :**

**Adres-o :**

## NOM=AR=O

de l' verk-o-j pri la lingv-o inter-naci-a (Esperant-a), kiu-j el-ir-is ghis Novembr-o, 1888.

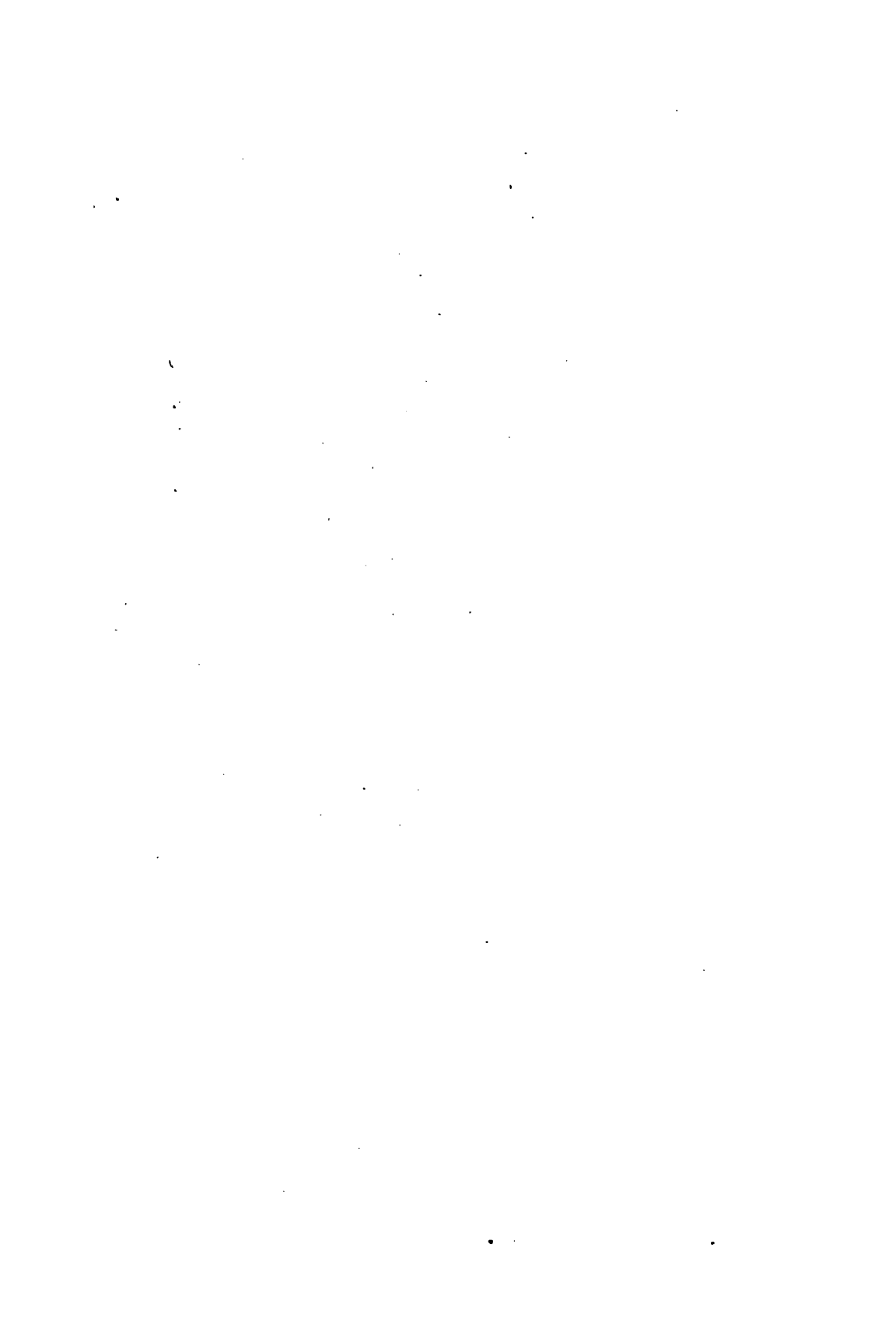
No.	NOM-O DE L'VeRK-O:	KOST-O:
1.	<i>Dr-o Esperanto.</i> Lingv-o inter-naci-a. Antaŭ-parol-o kaj plen-a lern-o-libr-o en la lingv-o rus-a . . . . .	15 kopek-o-j.
2.	— en la lingv-o pol-a . . . . .	15 kop.
3.	— en la lingv-o franc-a . . . . .	20 kop.
4.	— en la lingv-o german-a . . . . .	20 kop.
5.	— en la lingv-o angl-a . . . . .	20 kop.
13.	<i>Hanez.</i> Safah achath lekulanu (lern-o-libr-o de l'lingv-o inter-naci-a Esperant-a en la lingv-o hebre-a) .	20 kop.
6.	<i>Dr-o Esperanto.</i> Mal-grand-a vort-ar-o inter-naci-a rus-a . . . . .	3 kop.
7.	— inter-naci-a pol-a . . . . .	3 kop.
8.	— inter-naci-a franc-a . . . . .	3 kop.
9.	— inter-naci-a german-a . . . . .	3 kop.
10.	— inter-naci-a angl-a . . . . .	3 kop.
11.	<i>Dr-o Esperanto.</i> Du-a Libr-o de l'lingv-o inter-naci-a (skrib-it-a inter-naci-e) . . . . .	25 kop.
12.	— Al-don-o al la Du-a Libr-o de l' lingv-o inter-naci-a (inter-naci-e) . . . . .	10 kop.
14.	<i>A. Grabowski.</i> La negh-a blov-ad-o. Rakont-o de A. Pushkin. (inter-naci-e) . . . . .	15 kop.

No.	NOM-O DE L'VERK-O :	KOST-O :
15.	<i>L. Einstein.</i> La lingvo internacia als beste Lösung des internationalen Weltsprache - Problems, Vorwort, Grammatik und Styl nebst Stammwörter-Verzeichniss nach dem Entwurf des pseudonymen Dr. Esperanto . . . . .	50 kop.

~~Ne~~ Est-as pres-at-a kaj el-ir-os post mal-long-a temp-o **Plen-a vort-ar-o rus-a-inter-naci-a.** Kost-o, 1 rubl-o.

Chiu-j supr-e skrib-it-a-j verk-o-j pov-as esti ricev-at-a-j en la libr-aj-o-j kaj ankaŭ che *dr-o L. Zamenhof (Varsovi-o, strat-o Przejazd N. 9).* Anstataŭ mon-o oni pov-as send-i sign-o-j-n de posht-o (de chialand-o). Por la posht-a trans-send-o oni dev-as al-don-i po 20% de la kost-o de l'verk-o-j. Kiu achet-as ne mal-pli ol por unu rubl-o, tiu por la trans-send-o ne pag-as.

En la komenc-o de chiu monat-o est-as pres-at-a nov-a nom-ar-o de chiu-j verk-o-j pri la lingv-o internaci-a (de kiu ajn ili est-as el-don-it-a-j), kiu-j el-ir-is de la komenc-o mem ghis tiu monat-o. ~~Ne~~ Kiu dezir-as regul-e chiam sci-i pri la progres-ad-o de l'lingv-o internaci-a, ~~Ne~~ tiu pov-as send-i 30 kopek-o-j-n por jar-o al la el-don-ant-o de la dir-it-a-j dom-ar-o-j (*L. Zamenhof, Varsovi-o, strat-o Przejazd N. 9*), kaj tiam li akur-ate ricev-ad-os per la posht-o chiu-n nov-a-n nom-ar-o-n tuj kiam ghi est-os pres-it-a.





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1951

1952





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